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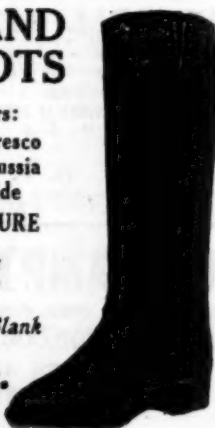
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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Sir Douglas Haig's Dispatches. Edited by Lieut. Col. J. H. Boraston. (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York.) Between December, 1915, when he assumed supreme command of the British Expeditionary Forces, and April, 1919, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig wrote eight dispatches describing the operations of the troops under his command on the western front. The first of these dispatches was dated May 19, 1916, and described "Local Operations: St. Elot." Thereafter he described "The Opening of the Wearing-Out Battle"; "The Retreat to the Hindenburg Line"; "The Campaigns of 1917"; "The Cambrai Operations"; "The Great German Offensive"; "The Advance to Victory"; "Closing with the Final Dispatch," dated March 21, 1919. As our readers know, each of these dispatches was published as a supplement to the London Gazette, and therefore became possible of publication in the newspapers, in which the essential portion of General Haig's dispatches appeared. It was inevitable that these reports, as we would call them, should appear in book form, owing to their very great interest in a military and historical sense. The text of the dispatches has been edited by Lieut. Col. J. H. Boraston, O.B.E., who served as private secretary to Marshal Haig, and is published in a handsomely bound, printed and illustrated book, to which is added a set of military maps mounted on linen and contained in a box similar in size and binding to the volume containing the text.

Days of Glory, by Frederic Villiers (George H. Doran Co.: New York.) Fifty sketches made along the western front in the early days of trench warfare are reproduced in this folio volume by the veteran war correspondent, for each one of which he has supplied descriptive text, the whole being prefaced with a sympathetic introduction by Philip Gibbs. The picturesque was what Mr. Villiers always sought in his work as an illustrator of war, and thus he shows, among more accustomed scenes, the manner in which rifles were linked together in trench warfare to act as machine guns at a time when the Allies were grievously weak in that weapon; the "bottle guides" through the woods for night use; the improvised trench mortars used by the French that were touched off with lighted cigarettes; and many other details of the early days of the war.

Foch, the Winner of the War, by Raymond Recouly. (Charles Scribner's Sons: New York.) The author, a captain in the French army, who fought through the World War and saw much of Marshal Foch as a staff officer, traces the history of the former generalissimo from his birth at Tarbes on Oct. 4, 1851, until the close of the war. While the book of course centers on the military genius of the great French soldier, the details of many important actions are told. Captain Recouly asserts that one of the chief reasons why Germany was bound to lose the war is that throughout she made gross mistakes as to the psychology of her adversaries. He gives much praise to the American forces who took part in the war. Of their participation in the second battle of the Marne, he says: "They came out of it with flying colors. The gallantry of their fighting, the skill of their officers, the heroism of individual men, excited the wonder and admiration of every Frenchman who came in contact with them."

The Tank Corps, by Major Clough Williams-Ellis and A. Adams Ellis, with an introduction by Major Gen. H. J. Elles (George H. Doran Co.: New York.) The authors were officers in the British Tank Corps during the great conflict, Major General Elles having been in command of the corps. The latter declares that "the employment of tanks in the field" (during the war) "was one long conflict between policy and expediency. Policy seemed always to demand that we should wait until all was prepared, until sufficient masses of machines should be ready to use in one great attack that would break the German defensive system." The authors point out that the idea of using a tank in warfare is not new. Leonardo da Vinci having invented one in 1482, while the Scotch used a wooden "war cart" in the fifteenth century. There were designs for a tank for the Crimean War, but the weapon was abandoned as being "barbarous." A practical design, to be driven by steam, was made in 1888, but fate decreed that all trace of the design and model should be instantly lost, only apparently to be rediscovered after the modern tank had been thought out afresh. "Why," it is asked, "if the tank was constantly being invented, did it constantly disappear? The reason appears to have been that, like the early aeroplanes, all these abortive machines had failed in one particular—the engine was not powerful enough." They declare that whether Colonel Swinton and Captain Tulloch, of the British army, were aware of the existence of previous tanks and tractors or not, the fact is that it was they who "had the courage and the practical energy to forward a somewhat startling notion on official quarters." It was not until March, 1916, however, that the tank appeared as a fighting machine in the British army and that recruiting for the new arm began. Following the third battle of Ypres, the commander of the 5th British army reported, in effect, that tanks were unable to negotiate bad ground; the ground on a battlefield will always be bad; therefore tanks are no good on a battlefield. He added to this that tanks being no longer a surprise to the enemy, be considered the tanks had lost their moral effect and had no value when used in masses. Time has proved the fallacy of such hasty conclusions. The book relates in much detail the doings of the Tank Corps in action and while at rest during the war, and gives proof of the value of this important arm in warfare. In their epilogue they find that "a considerable amount of evidence points to the conclusion that in the phase at which military science has arrived, and at which it will probably remain for at least a generation, a superior force of tanks can always tip the scales of the military balance of power." The volume contains many excellent photographs and maps.

Leonard Wood, Administrator, Soldier and Citizen, by William Herbert Hobbs. (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York.) It is to be regretted that a book about so well known a soldier as General Wood was written in so rambling a style and with no greater attention to dates, the absence of which, in many cases, in connection with various events in the General's life, creates a certain amount of uncertainty. The work treats almost entirely of General Wood's career since his entrance into the Army on Jan. 5, 1886. His success as military governor of Cuba is described and later his work in the Philippines. On his return to the U.S. in 1910 he was promoted to the command of the Eastern Department, and here, the author says, he found for the first time opportunity to devote himself to the problem of preparing the national defense for a war which he knew was certain to come upon the country in the not distant future. His work of organization is told, together with his fight against pacifism. A brief description of the General's family life is given.

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ESTIMATES FOR U.S. ARMY FOR 1921.

Tentative Draft Presented to House.

In presenting a tentative draft of the Army Appropriation bill for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1921, to the finance sub-committee of the House Committee on Military Affairs, on March 27, Brig. Gen. Herbert M. Lord, U.S.A., Director of Finance, stated that the draft provides for an expenditure of \$982,800,020, which sum includes expenditures for the training of the National Guard, civilian military training and the Reserve Corps. The appropriation last year totaled \$772,324,877.50. Chairman Kahn stated that the committee will "cut every unnecessary expenditure and will not provide for new construction." Owing to the big national deficit, Mr. Kahn said, it will be necessary to practice the strictest economy.

The tentative measure contains many new features, such as providing contemplated expenditures for universal military training, trans-continental airship stations and schools on the Pacific coast, and increased appropriations for vocational training in the Army. Another step towards Army efficiency is a provision for the separation of the General Staff College at Washington, D.C., from the office of the Chief of Staff. In requesting this change Col. Edwin A. Hickman, G.S.C., office of Chief of Staff, stated to the sub-committee on March 27 that the War Department desired to place the Staff College on an independent field basis, since its status was on the same principle as other Army schools. This separation would require twenty-five additional clerks, said Mr. Kahn, who will further investigate the War Department request.

Among the new provisions of the contemplated measure is one for \$400,000 for the acquisition of 2,000 acres of land by purchase or condemnation on the Pacific coast (place unnamed) where it is proposed to construct and establish an aviation station, schools and depot, and a transcontinental air station at a total cost of \$3,905,310. This expenditure will provide for the construction of one hangar at \$3,200,000; light and power plant, \$25,000; gas plant, \$157,810; three field officers' quarters, each \$24,000; six double houses for twelve married officers, each \$30,000, and one dwelling house for eight unmarried officers to cost \$62,000.

At Ross Field, Arcadia, Calif., it is proposed to expend \$150,000 for five hangars, each at \$30,000, and at Lee Hall, Va., to erect five double houses for ten married officers, each at \$30,000, and one house for single officers at \$62,000. For use on the Mexican border it is proposed to build six sectionalized barracks and storehouses at a total cost of \$200,000 and to erect a barracks for supply troops at Fort Bliss, Texas, at a cost of \$28,000. For the construction of new hospitals and additions to hospitals provisions are made for the following: Fort Amador, Canal Zone, two-story hospital, \$75,000; Fort Bliss, Texas, 400-bed hospital, \$800,000; Fort Michie, New York, new hospital building, \$40,000; Fort Morgan, Alabama, hospital, \$84,000; Fort Sam Houston, Texas, addition to main hospital, \$96,000; Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, 400-bed hospital, \$750,000; Fort Sherman, Canal Zone, new hospital, \$45,720; Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., new power plant, \$66,200; Letterman General Hospital, isolation ward, \$94,900, and the sum of \$33,709 for a carpenter and plumbing repair shop there; Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., five 30-bed wards, one administration building and one mess hall, \$398,275, and two additions to main building, \$1,497,800; Camp Taylor, Ky., fireproof corridors for hospital building, \$50,000; Fort Bliss, Texas, veterinary hospital, \$54,482; Corozal, Canal Zone, veterinary hospital, \$46,985; Fort Keogh Remount Depot, Mont., veterinary hospital, \$26,034; Fort Reno Remount Depot, Mont., veterinary hospital, \$54,681; Fort Sill, Okla., veterinary hospital, \$54,763; Army Medical School at Walter Reed Hospital, \$500,000. A request for \$10,690,000 is made for education and vocational training in comparison to the appropriation of approximately \$2,000,000 for this purpose made last year.

Engineers' School and Military Training.

In emphasizing the importance of the establishment of an Engineer School and College of Military Research at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., Col. Mason M. Patrick, Corps of Engrs., informed the committee on the same day that the present school there has proved a remarkable success and that the present class numbers 113 officer students. The construction of permanent buildings at Camp A. A. Humphreys, according to plans, will entail an expenditure of \$3,000,000. Of this sum \$500,000 is asked to be immediately available and remain available until expended. Although Representatives Kahn, Greene and McKenzie declared themselves interested in the project, Mr. Kahn informed Colonel Patrick that the committee would not recommend favorable action on this plan this year. Secretary of War Baker is in favor of the permanent establishment of an engineer school at Camp Humphreys and, following the suggestion of Colonel Patrick, it is proposed to obtain the Secretary's views on it in writing. An appropriation of \$1,050,000 for staff officers' quarters, to accommodate ninety-six families of officers at the General Staff College, Washington, D.C., is also incorporated in the draft. For a Motor Transport Corps building and school at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., \$230,000 is asked.

Certain estimates in connection with universal military training total \$19,755,460 as follows: Allowance of \$5 a month to men undergoing training, total annually, \$9,900,000; allowance to dependents, \$5,940,000; local service boards and medical examiners, \$3,100,000; boards of appeal, \$127,000; for other persons engaged in the induction service, such as filing reports to persons who complete training, \$880,000. This contemplated expenditure of \$19,755,460 will be largely increased, it is said, if figures are attached for administrative and training purposes and officer personnel.

The total pay of the Army, including mileage, reaches

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a figure of \$338,240,000. In last year's bill the appropriation was \$214,429,107. The sum of \$273,580 is requested for expenditures connected with courts-martial, courts of inquiry, military commissions, retiring boards, and compensations for reporters and witnesses. The general appropriation (Quartermaster Corps) for subsistence totals \$142,687,000 showing that the cost of living has also increased for Uncle Sam and in addition, \$71,869,000 for regular supplies and \$24,057,000 for incidental expenses.

Pay of Enlisted Men.

Counting on an average of 134,312 enlisted men in the line out of an average strength of 175,000 the pay for the men in the line will total \$62,919,391. The annual average pay of an enlisted man is placed at \$448.19 while under the National Defense Act it was \$405.53. For the 40,688 enlisted men in the staff and departments \$18,462,405 is necessary, said General Lord, and with 8,433 men in the Philippine Scouts \$1,226,430 will be required. Additional pay for length of service will total \$3,500,000. For officers on the retired list, the bill provides \$3,994,577. There are 4,555 men on the retired list now, said General Lord, and \$3,755,496 will be drawn by them. There are ninety-six Philippine Scout officers on the retired list, necessitating \$171,360, twelve pay clerks \$20,250, and two veterinarians with the retired grade of second lieutenant \$3,570.

Contemplating the employment of 9,658 officers in the line the tentative measure provides for an appropriation of \$23,165,230, and \$15,294,915 for 6,384 officers on staff and department duty. A total of 1,517 warrant officers, including those warrant officers in the mine planter service, will require an appropriation of \$2,010,280 for their pay. For additional pay to officers of the Signal Corps on aviation duty, \$1,595,376. A total of \$6,170,708 is provided for officers for longevity pay. General Lord

stated that the pay appropriation was based on ninety per cent. of the officer strength.

Col. Edwin H. Marks, Corps of Engrs., stated that the military map of the United States begun forty years ago was now forty per cent. complete, the survey along the Canadian border, excepting a portion in the East, being completed and also along the Mexican border and Gulf coast. An appropriation of \$200,000 is requested to carry on the work, a similar sum being appropriated last year.

For the purchase, manufacture, test, repair and maintenance of tanks \$1,208,000 is asked; for the National Guard, equipping and training, \$32,808,000, against \$13,177,750 appropriated last year, and \$40,000,000 for arms, uniform, equipment for field service of National Guard; for National Guard matériel \$12,600,000 (Field Artillery).

For Camp Stotsenburg, Luzon, Philippine Islands, \$747,000 is requested for establishment of an airship station, including \$70,000 for one balloon hangar; also \$289,000 for airship station at Corregidor, P.I., including \$50,000 for one balloon hangar.

Figures furnished by the War Plans Division, said General Lord, showed that there are now 64,436 Reserve officers and that it is proposed to give training to 35,000 of these officers annually. This figure was attained on a basis of 100,000 officers in the Reserve, thereby, planning to give one-third of that number the yearly training. For ordnance equipment: Rifle ranges for civilian instruction, \$200,000 is asked; \$500,000 for civilian military training camps; for the transportation of the Army and its supplies, \$76,694,000; for water and sewers at military posts, \$7,000,000; for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, \$370,837,000, and for horses for Cavalry, Artillery and Corps of Engineers, \$7,988,000. Chairman Kahn said on March 27 that the committee proposes to hurry the completion of the bill.

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NAVY'S CONDUCT OF WAR INQUIRY.

SESSION OF MARCH 26.

Admiral Plunkett's Testimony.

Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, U.S.N., Director of Naval Gunnery and commander of the Navy Railway Artillery in France during hostilities, and Capt. Joseph K. Taussig, U.S.N., commander of the first American destroyer force to reach European waters in the war, testified on March 26 before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, which is conducting the investigation of the war administration of the Navy Department. Admiral Plunkett and Captain Taussig completed their testimony on the same day.

Admiral Plunkett prefaced his remarks with the statement that the Secretary of the Navy "is one of the most courteous gentlemen I have ever met, but although I argued with him for over two years I never succeeded in getting the Secretary to adopt any of my plans." The Admiral continued his testimony, saying that in 1915, when the Secretary failed to realize the inadequacy of the Navy's gunnery personnel, and that the gunnery system should have been practically revolutionized then, Congressional assistance was resorted to by resolutions of Senator Lodge and Representative Gardner, asking for reports from the Secretary on the status of gunnery. Admiral Plunkett further stated that beginning in 1916 as a result of this appeal gunnery was getting some attention and results. Through the untiring efforts and command of Admiral H. T. Mayo the fleet's gunnery was finally brought to a high state of efficiency, he said. Other efforts toward obtaining favorable action from the Secretary were also made without success, said the Admiral, adding: "When we entered the war we were forced to take a defensive rather than offensive attitude."

When Admiral Plunkett declared that placing armed guards on transports prior to the declaration of war was a defensive measure and not an offensive one, he was interrupted by Senator Trammell, who declared that the action could not be characterized as anything else. "International law allows the placing of armed guards on ships," said Senator Trammell, "and for defensive measures, but since war was not declared offensive measures in this case could not be taken." Admiral Plunkett concurred in the Senator's opinion.

The officer continued: "There was so much profiteering and so good money paid in civil life in 1916 it was difficult to get men for the Navy." Further he said: "If we had been up against the German fleet in the beginning of the war we would be paying the indemnity today. We lacked sufficient personnel. Mr. Daniels and the Naval Committee in Congress were responsible for the insufficient personnel. I never acquiesced in any reports made by the Secretary that there was a full personnel nor do I to-day when the Navy is a wreck." At this point Admiral Plunkett, discussing gunnery, declared that "in the battle of Jutland the German fleet by gunnery stood the British on their heads." This was his only reference to this battle. Admiral Plunkett praised highly the work of the new officers, including the Reserve officers, in his destroyer squadron. "They are doing excellently," he said.

Captain Taussig's Testimony.

Captain Taussig in his testimony adhered to discussion of the personnel, declaring that the personnel was inadequate prior to the war and that during the late war the Department never recovered from this unprepared status. The Captain filed a summary of his testimony as follows:

That when the World War started in 1914 the personnel of the U.S. Navy was entirely inadequate for peace purposes and deplorably deficient should this country be thrown into the war, an event which was apt to occur at any time.

That this deplorable and unsatisfactory condition of the personnel was brought to the Department's attention by the General Board of the Navy, by the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, by the officers of the enlisted personnel division of the Bureau of Navigation, and by many other officers of high rank.

That these same officers made repeated and emphatic recommendations to the Department that immediate steps be taken to remedy these unsatisfactory conditions, showing conclusively in their reports and recommendations that the efficiency of the entire Navy was adversely affected by the great shortage of personnel.

That the Department not only ignored these recommendations but took steps to prevent the reports as to the unsatisfactory personnel conditions from being made public, and the Secretary of the Navy in his annual report to the President in the fall of 1914 stated that the numerical strength of the enlisted personnel was adequate, and in his report of 1915 that only an additional 10,000 men were needed, while the General Board in its 1914 report had stated that 19,600 men were immediately needed.

That the Department did not take adequate steps to provide personnel absolutely necessary for the proper conduct of the Navy on even a peace basis, with a result that when this country entered the war in 1917 the ships of the fleet were not as efficient as they should have been, and for a large number of ships there was no trained personnel at all.

That the policy of the Department in regard to personnel was one of unpreparedness rather than of preparedness. Such steps as were finally taken were too late to place the personnel on a proper basis by the time this country became involved in the war a few months later.

That as a result of this Department policy of unpreparedness the larger part of the ships of the Navy operated throughout the war with inadequately trained personnel, and in consequence they were not as efficient as they should have been.

That the efficiency of the destroyers in the war zone was decreased by the necessity, caused by our unprepared personnel, of sending many of their most efficient men to the United States to form nucleus crews for the new destroyers.

That unless these nucleus crews had been taken from those destroyers actually operating in the face of the enemy, the Department would not have been able to provide sufficient trained personnel for the new destroyers to permit their operating.

That the new destroyers commissioned during the war were not efficient for fighting purposes on account of the large proportion of untrained personnel on each one.

SESSION OF MARCH 29.

Rear Admiral Grant Testifies.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, U.S.N., commandant of the Navy Yard and superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C., and who, as vice admiral, during the World War was in command of Battleship Force No. 1, Atlantic Fleet, was heard on March 29. He testified that in May, 1915, he was transferred from the U.S.S. Texas to command of the submarine force of the Atlantic Fleet, with orders to build up the submarine force. Having fully inspected every submarine in the Navy, he said, his recommendations for the installation

of new engines in the submarines failed to receive any attention. "This was probably due to the lack of funds," said the Admiral. Although he advocated a policy of building 800-ton submarines, the Navy Department failed to act on his proposal. "Secretary Daniels listened to my plan," said the Admiral, "while Admiral Benson opposed it." In his statement on the condition of the submarines, Admiral Grant declared that none was fit for war service when a state of war was declared. He also stated that the personnel of the Navy was insufficient as well as the matériel. Admiral Grant also said that the ships of Battleship Force No. 1, which numbered twenty-four, and prior to the declaration of war were in reserve or at the navy yards, "were not prepared for war." He charged that their bulkheads, which had been pierced by piping and electric wiring, were not in fit condition at the outbreak of war.

Chairman Hale in the cross-examination asked the Admiral: "Would you have given battle to the German fleet had it defeated the British fleet?" Admiral Grant replied: "We would have done the best we could." Declaring that the purchase of the N-type submarines prior to the war was a step backward, Admiral Grant declared that "it took two years to convince the Department it should construct submarines of the 800-ton type (the S-class) in order to be on equal ground with the German submersible." Questioned about the condition of guns and ammunition, Admiral Grant replied to Mr. Hale that their condition was good. The first recommendation for the 800-ton type, asserted the Admiral, was made by the House Committee on Naval Affairs in August, 1916, and the first contract was let in January, 1917, and two more were let that same year. Eventually forty-one submarines of this class were ordered to be constructed, said the Admiral. Concerning the dispatch of the K-boats overseas, Admiral Grant said that he advised against the plan and that the K-1 was beset with engine trouble on her trip over, finally being towed into the Azores.

"Was the Navy ready from stem to stern at the outbreak of war?" asked Mr. Hale.

"Not in regard to submarines and the ships of Force No. 1," said the Admiral.

Senator Trammell questioned the Admiral on the fact that Force No. 1 ships had been in reserve and were ships over twenty years old in construction, and added: "What was the condition of Battleship Force No. 2, under Admiral H. T. Mayo; wasn't this fleet ready?" Admiral Grant replied that he knew little about that fleet, but said that when he left the Texas in 1915 "she was trained and probably was ready in 1917 also."

Secretary Daniels's Submarine Policy.

Senator Trammell here made the statement that "the fact that Force No. 1 prior to the war was in reserve accounted for the shortage of personnel." The Admiral acquiesced in this. Senator Trammell then declared that the primary purpose of the Admiral's ships was to train personnel and not to fight. Admiral Grant declared that in 1918 his force was training men, and also that it was training for fighting purposes. In connection with the hitting of a mine by the U.S.S. Minnesota in September, 1918, Admiral Grant said that at the time the ship was drawing twenty-six feet forward and twenty-eight feet aft. Following the mine explosion, she listed and steamed into port drawing twenty-nine feet forward and twenty-six feet aft. "Her water bulkheads held," said the Admiral, "and I believe that all of my ships would have gone through the same experience at that time."

To Senator Trammell the Admiral gave the history of the building of the submarines since Secretary Daniels came into office. In 1914 the N-boats were authorized, 1915 the O-boats and 1916 the R and S types. "At the opening of the World War there was a great deal to learn in the submarine?" asked Senator Trammell. "Yes, for everyone, and the entire Navy Department," replied the Admiral, adding that from 1900 to 1913 the policy was to purchase submarines from private concerns. With the coming of Secretary Daniels into office in 1913 the policy was reversed, "the Government for the first time beginning to design its own submarines, in 1916." None of Force No. 1 was ordered overseas, the Admiral informed Senator Pittman, although late in the war several of the ships acted as convoys.

Admiral Grant said that he did not think that the German fleet would overcome the British fleet, adding: "We were fearful that some of the German cruisers might get loose and engage our convoys." On the matter of battleships being unprepared, Senator Pittman said: "Admiral, you did not refer to all our battleships as unprepared when war was declared?" The Admiral replied: "No; I refer only to the ships that made up the Battleship Force No. 1." With Senator Pittman the Admiral concurred in the statement that ships in Force No. 1 "were constructed fully twenty years before the incumbency of the present Secretary." Recess was then taken.

Naval officers attending the hearing stated that one time in the World War the British and American naval authorities had discussed the advisability of blocking up the German submarine exit from their home station by sinking a number of battleships and other naval vessels at the entrance and that the major portion of Battleship Force No. 1 was to be used in this connection. This point was not touched upon by the sub-committee on March 29, although it was expected that the question might be asked Admiral Grant.

(Continued on page 946.)

NEW ARMY RADIO TRUCK BUILDING.

A new Army radio operating truck mounted on automobile chassis is being manufactured at Dunkirk, N.Y., and will soon be ready for test. The truck is patterned after the model used by the British. The body is wholly enclosed, is 120 inches long, 64 inches wide and 64 inches high, with a door at the right hand side and two glass windows provided with canvas flaps. Room for three operators is provided and for one squadron radio officer. One bench supports a ground radio telephone set, one crystal detector receiving set and one low-frequency amplifier. Storage batteries are held in clamps beneath the bench. A continuous wave radio telegraph transmitting and receiving set is installed on another bench. A desk for the officer contains battery compartments underneath. A six-volt circuit, comprising two lamps, is connected to storage batteries, while a 110-volt two-lamp circuit may be used when a suitable external supply is available. External brackets are provided for carrying antenna masts. The ground radio telephone set is high powered so as to increase two-way communication to a distance of approximately fifty miles. The radio telephone set will have a transmitting range of approximately fifteen miles for work from ground to plane and vice versa.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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"A NATIONAL MILITARY POLICY."

In the course of his exposition of the merits of the Army Reorganization bill (S. 3792), which appears on page 935, Lieut. Col. John McA. Palmer writes: "Various articles which have appeared from time to time in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL indicate that the Wadsworth bill (S. 3792) is not thoroughly understood throughout the Service." This assumption of Colonel Palmer's may be correct; but, in view of its antecedents, as he points out in the last paragraph of his analysis and exposition of the measure, and the amount of propaganda that has been carried on in favor of the bill, we cannot understand how anyone within the Service misunderstands its general purposes at this time. Historically, this bill represents what has been done after every one of our past wars. That is, it proposes to reorganize the Army for its betterment as a result of the experience of war, which always reveals weaknesses in all military establishments. Since the basis of this bill, as Colonel Palmer points out, was the "draft of a proposed law . . . providing a system of national defense based upon universal liability to military training and service" written in April, 1917, before we profited by the experiences of the World War, it naturally inherits some of the defects of such a bill. It is true, however, that the Wadsworth bill, here under discussion, has been rewritten from the original text of April, 1917, and has profited by the experiences of the war to a limited extent. But this bill as it stands, as Colonel Palmer points out, was written after consultation with National Guard and Reserve officers. And the mark of their influence is very plainly shown from beginning to end of the Wadsworth bill and not at all, as we believe, to its benefit or to the benefit of the Military Establishment of the United States. To anyone who will compare the Wadsworth bill line for line with the proposed bill of April, 1917, it will be plainly seen that the National Guard occupies a prominence in the new measure far beyond anything it achieved in the parent bill. Indeed, by the provisions of Section 91 of the 1917 bill the National Guard as a Federal force would have been eliminated within five years after that bill had become law.

The gravest defect of this measure, we believe, is that its basic philosophy is to reduce the Regular Army; to substitute for that honored name titles taken from the British army (such as Home Forces, along with the Teutonic title of Undersecretary of War for Assistant Secretary of War), and to aggrandize the National Guard. The logical outcome of such a reduction of the Regular Army (always referred to in the bill as the "permanent personnel") is to achieve a gradual elimination of the professional soldier in our Army. If this end is achieved (and it is the end aimed at by the National Guard, a certain element among the Reserve officers, and the civilian societies advocating this measure), the professional soldier in the United States will eventually arrive at the numbers maintained in the Swiss army, which amounts to a handful of commissioned officers and approximately 200 non-commissioned officers. The Swiss system of universal military service has been the ideal of all our civilian advocates of preparedness within recent years, for they never acknowledge, if they are aware of the fact, that the Swiss system has the fatal defect of never having been put to the test of war.

That this measure proposes to minimize the importance of the "permanent personnel" is to be noted in the statement that these forces are to be used in "minor military emergencies," although in his analysis Colonel Palmer improves on the Senate committee's phrase in this respect by stating that the National Guard is also

to be used for such purposes. What forces are to be used for the "major military emergencies" must be left to assumption, that is, that the Reserves will be our main dependence in such a contingency. In view of the fact that from the beginning of our existence as a nation the Regular forces have been the chief dependence of the country in great and little wars, it is a very grave defect in the philosophy of this bill that it contemplates using the "permanent personnel" for the class of military emergencies it specifies. We believe this is using the Regular Army very hardly in this unhappy and ungrateful phrase. Again, this bill has a serious defect in allowing young men coming to military age to select the time when they shall report for training and the force in which they shall serve. That is, whether they shall go to a training camp in their eighteenth to twenty-first years, or elect to take their training course in the National Guard. Colonel Palmer states that "under the system of training each young man on arriving at the training age would go to a convenient training center." Sec. 51 of the Wadsworth bill specifically says that "all male citizens . . . upon attaining the age of eighteen years, or within three years thereafter," shall be "subject to military training," which certainly does not make the beginning of training in the eighteenth year imperative. And Sec. 65 provides that "any person liable to military training under the provisions of this act . . . may voluntarily elect to receive such training in the National Guard of the United States." We have pointed out before, and we repeat it, that this last section would tend, if enacted into law, to aggrandize the importance and the strength of the National Guard, for it is only natural that a large proportion of our young men would rather join a local organization and drill forty-eight times a year under National Guard officers than to go to a training camp for four months of continuous service. Unless universal military training is carried out in this country on absolutely correct and really democratic principles, such as obtain in the French army, the system will not be a sound one. And yet this measure proposes to establish a system the reverse of such principles, and that is why we consider it faulty in this particular respect.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL believes that an Army Reorganization bill, as ambitious in its scope as is the Wadsworth bill, should be the product of the best professional military opinion. To invite non-professional soldiers to have a voice in its making is to weaken it. This result is made evident on almost every page of the Wadsworth bill, as it stands, by the prominence given to the National Guard. In our issue of March 27, page 903, we printed an analysis of one weak feature of the House Army Reorganization bill, that devoted to the command of the Militia Bureau by a National Guard officer. The writer of this powerful and just criticism of giving the command of the Militia Bureau to a National Guard officer shows very forcibly that until the National Guard was put under Federal control through the Dick bill its history had been lamentable. And what he wrote of the House bill provision might well be applied to Sec. 70 of the Wadsworth bill creating the National Guard Division of the War Department as a substitute for the Militia Bureau. Only where the House bill provides that the National Guard officer at the head of the bureau shall have had ten years' service, the Wadsworth bill makes no provision for previous length of service in the Guard for the officer at the head of the National Guard Division in the War Department.

The argument advanced by "a number of distinguished National Guard officers," as quoted by Colonel Palmer, "that the National Guard, so long as it remains in the militia status, cannot be formed into an efficient national military force; that forty-eight contingents from forty-eight separate sovereignties, each controlling training and the qualification and appointment of officers, cannot possibly be given the unity of organization and training required in a really efficient national military force," denies the experience of the National Guard in the World War and the power of the dual oath. The National Guard divisions that went to France and fought through the Argonne in the American Army or with the British in Flanders honored themselves, their organization and their country. The very language of the dual oath takes from the heads of the "forty-eight sovereignties" the control of the Federalized National Guard. And if the governor of any one of those forty-eight sovereignties attempted any such conduct to-day as certain state governors indulged in during the War of 1812 and the early stages of the Civil War, such governor would find that the National Defense Act with its dual oath provision for the National Guard was a law with teeth in it.

One conspicuous feature of the arguments in favor of the Wadsworth bill is the failure of its proponents to appreciate or acknowledge the wholly admirable features of the National Defense act on which the House Army Reorganization bill is soundly based, and also a failure to note or acknowledge what is being done by Army officers within the Regular Army to-day in the way of forming a divisional basis of organization and of educating illiterate recruits. We have had evidence that some Army officers do not appreciate the fact that under the National Defense act the Regular Army was raised to a strength of 527,000 men during hostilities in the World War, and the National Guard to a strength of 382,000, or a total of 909,000 officers and men, practically one-quarter of our whole armed forces. Under the terms of the National Defense act the National Guard could have been raised to precisely the same strength as provided in the Wadsworth bill, 800 men for each Senator and Repre-

sentative, an approximate total of \$422,400 enlisted men. It would appear that the friends of the Wadsworth bill were not aware of the fact that divisional organizations now actually exist in the Army, and that provision is made for developing the Army organization along the lines indicated by our war experience. In view of what the Army has done to teach illiterates the English language in a month as well as the elements of military knowledge, the selection of the Chatauqua system by Colonel Palmer as an illustration of an educational method is rather ungracious to the Army officers who have done so great a work in establishing the Recruit Educational Centers or the vocational training schools within the Army. Another unhappy allusion is that made to professionally trained officers and men as "high-priced soldiers" as against Reserve officers and men as being "low-priced soldiers." To estimate military men by a monetary standard is a novelty that only the discussion of this particular bill by its friends has evoked.

The kernel of the argument against the adoption of the Wadsworth bill rather than the House Reorganization bill lies in the fact that the Wadsworth bill has been untried by war, would tend to reduce and minimize the Regular Army, and aggrandizes the National Guard to a point where it would overshadow the "permanent personnel," whereas nothing in the administrative history of the National Guard makes it worthy of such a place. On the other hand, the House bill is founded on an act that carried our Military Establishment through the greatest war in history and with greater success than any previous military law during a war. The House bill has its defects, it is true, but its tried and proved merits are stronger foundations on which to maintain our Army than are the untried provisions of the Senate bill.

HOUSING FOR GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, U.S.A., president of the General Staff College, Washington, D.C., appeared before the sub-committee on appropriations of the House Committee on Military Affairs on March 29, and stated that for the successful conduct of the college it is essential that adequate housing be afforded the student officers attending the institution. "For some time the college has been laboring under a disadvantage," said General McAndrew, "since the officers are scattered throughout the city." The General said that forty-five of the officers are housed at Washington Barracks, and more could be provided for if the records of the Selective Service were stored in other buildings. Representative MacKenzie suggested that it would be an economical policy to ship the records back to their respective states, and the General added that this might be done, but at present it seems the task of classifying them will occupy three years. General McAndrew stated that if all the Staff College officers were in close proximity at all occasions much of the curriculum could be conducted on a more economical schedule, and that after hours the officers would be able to meet together for the purpose of discussing the different military problems brought up in classes, thereby making a real university for tactical and strategic study.

SECRETARY BAKER TO INVESTIGATE ARSENAL.

Secretary of War Baker left Washington on March 30 for Rock Island, Ill., where he was to investigate labor conditions in the Government Arsenal. Recently a delegation of arsenal employees' representatives called on the Secretary in behalf of the adoption of a policy that would retain additional workers at the arsenals on orders from other Government departments. The Secretary told the delegation that unless Congress provided otherwise, the War Department could not enlarge the arsenals into general construction plants. This still leaves the question as to how far it is wise to reduce the arsenal forces. Relative to work at arsenals it is of moment to note that the amended House Army Reorganization bill provides in Section 5 that all "supplies or articles needed by the War Department" shall be manufactured at arsenals or Government-owned factories if the cost "shall not exceed the cost if purchased in the open market." From members of the House Committee on Military Affairs it is learned that this provision was expressly inserted with a view to the operation of the Government arsenals during the entire year.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

The War Department announced on March 29 that many favorable responses have been received to the request of the Secretary of War that educational institutions throughout the country establish patriotic scholarships for men who have completed enlistments in the new Army. A plan is now being worked out by the War Department which will allow the Army to utilize the advantages offered by many of these institutions. Under the general plan suggested by the Secretary the qualifications for the scholarship are that the candidate be an honorably discharged soldier from the new Army, of excellent character, from one of the regiments allocated to the state in which the institution is situated and a citizen of that state. He must be physically and mentally competent to take full advantage of this opportunity. Some of the benefits which it is believed will follow the adoption of the scholarship plan are the perpetuation of names of some of the great sons of the respective states, the successful knitting of bonds between allocated regiments and the communities to which they are assigned, and the improvement of the educational system of the Army to reach higher requirements.

MURAD THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

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loves a lover—

And all discriminating
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cigarettes cost a trifle less.

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Smugglers

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NAVY'S CONDUCT OF WAR INQUIRY.

SESSION OF MARCH 26.

Admiral Plunkett's Testimony.

Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, U.S.N., Director of Naval Gunnery and commander of the Navy Railway Artillery in France during hostilities, and Capt. Joseph K. Taussig, U.S.N., commander of the first American destroyer force to reach European waters in the war, testified on March 26 before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, which is conducting the investigation of the war administration of the Navy Department. Admiral Plunkett and Captain Taussig completed their testimony on the same day.

Admiral Plunkett prefaced his remarks with the statement that the Secretary of the Navy "is one of the most courteous gentlemen I have ever met, but although I argued with him for over two years I never succeeded in getting the Secretary to adopt any of my plans." The Admiral continued his testimony, saying that in 1915, when the Secretary failed to realize the inadequacy of the Navy's gunnery personnel, and that the gunnery system should have been practically revolutionized then, Congressional assistance was resorted to by resolutions of Senator Lodge and Representative Gardner, asking for reports from the Secretary on the status of gunnery. Admiral Plunkett further stated that beginning in 1916 as a result of this appeal gunnery was getting some attention and results. Through the untiring efforts and command of Admiral H. T. Mayo the fleet's gunnery was finally brought to a high state of efficiency, he said. Other efforts toward obtaining favorable action from the Secretary were also made without success, said the Admiral, adding: "When we entered the war we were forced to take a defensive rather than offensive attitude."

When Admiral Plunkett declared that placing armed guards on transports prior to the declaration of war was a defensive measure and not an offensive one, he was interrupted by Senator Trammell, who declared that the action could not be characterized as anything else. "International law allows the placing of armed guards on ships," said Senator Trammell, "and for defensive measures, but since war was not declared offensive measures in this case could not be taken." Admiral Plunkett concurred in the Senator's opinion.

The officer continued: "There was so much profiteering and so good money paid in civil life in 1916 it was difficult to get men for the Navy." Further he said: "If we had been up against the German fleet in the beginning of the war we would be paying the indemnity today. We lacked sufficient personnel. Mr. Daniels and the Naval Committee in Congress were responsible for the insufficient personnel. I never acquiesced in any reports made by the Secretary that there was a full personnel nor do I to-day when the Navy is a wreck." At this point Admiral Plunkett, discussing gunnery, declared that "in the battle of Jutland the German fleet by gunnery stood the British on their heads." This was his only reference to this battle. Admiral Plunkett praised highly the work of the new officers, including the Reserve officers, in his destroyer squadron. "They are doing excellently," he said.

Captain Taussig's Testimony.

Captain Taussig in his testimony adhered to discussion of the personnel, declaring that the personnel was inadequate prior to the war and that during the late war the Department never recovered from this unprepared status. The Captain filed a summary of his testimony as follows:

That when the World War started in 1914 the personnel of the U.S. Navy was entirely inadequate for peace purposes and deplorably deficient should this country be thrown into the war, an event which was apt to occur at any time.

That this deplorable and unsatisfactory condition of the personnel was brought to the Department's attention by the General Board of the Navy, by the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, by the officers of the enlisted personnel division of the Bureau of Navigation, and by many other officers of high rank.

That these same officers made repeated and emphatic recommendations to the Department that immediate steps be taken to remedy these unsatisfactory conditions, showing conclusively in their reports and recommendations that the efficiency of the entire Navy was adversely affected by the great shortage of personnel.

That the Department not only ignored these recommendations but took steps to prevent the reports as to the unsatisfactory personnel conditions from being made public, and the Secretary of the Navy in his annual report to the President in the fall of 1914 stated that the numerical strength of the enlisted personnel was adequate, and in his report of 1915 that only an additional 10,000 men were needed, while the General Board in its 1914 report had stated that 19,600 men were immediately needed.

That the Department did not take adequate steps to provide personnel absolutely necessary for the proper conduct of the Navy on even a peace basis, with a result that when this country entered the war in 1917 the ships of the Fleet were not as efficient as they should have been, and for a large number of ships there was no trained personnel at all.

That the policy of the Department in regard to personnel was one of unpreparedness rather than of preparedness. Such steps as were finally taken were too late to place the personnel on a proper basis by the time this country became involved in the war a few months later.

That as a result of this Department policy of unpreparedness the larger part of the ships of the Navy operated throughout the war with inadequately trained personnel, and in consequence they were not as efficient as they should have been.

That the efficiency of the destroyers in the war zone was decreased by the necessity, caused by our unprepared personnel, of sending many of their most efficient men to the United States to form nucleus crews for the new destroyers.

That unless these nucleus crews had been taken from those destroyers actually operating in the face of the enemy, the Department would not have been able to provide sufficient trained personnel for the new destroyers to permit their operating.

That the new destroyers commissioned during the war were not efficient for fighting purposes on account of the large proportion of untrained personnel on each one.

SESSION OF MARCH 29.

Rear Admiral Grant Testifies.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, U.S.N., commandant of the Navy Yard and superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C., and who, as vice admiral, during the World War was in command of Battleship Force No. 1, Atlantic Fleet, was heard on March 29. He testified that in May, 1915, he was transferred from the U.S.S. Texas to command of the submarine force of the Atlantic Fleet, with orders to build up the submarine force. Having fully inspected every submarine in the Navy, he said, his recommendations for the installation

of new engines in the submarines failed to receive any attention. "This was probably due to the lack of funds," said the Admiral. Although he advocated a policy of building 800-ton submarines, the Navy Department failed to act on his proposal. "Secretary Daniels listened to my plan," said the Admiral, "while Admiral Benson opposed it." In his statement on the condition of the submarines, Admiral Grant declared that none was fit for war service when a state of war was declared. He also stated that the personnel of the Navy was insufficient as well as the matériel. Admiral Grant also said that the ships of Battleship Force No. 1, which numbered twenty-four, and prior to the declaration of war were in reserve or at the navy yards, "were not prepared for war." He charged that their bulkheads, which had been pierced by piping and electric wiring, were not in fit condition at the outbreak of war.

Chairman Hale in the cross-examination asked the Admiral: "Would you have given battle to the German fleet had it defeated the British fleet?" Admiral Grant replied: "We would have done the best we could." Declaring that the purchase of the N-type submarines prior to the war was a step backward, Admiral Grant declared that "it took two years to convince the Department it should construct submarines of the 800-ton type (the S-class) in order to be on equal ground with the German submarines." Questioned about the condition of guns and ammunition, Admiral Grant replied to Mr. Hale that their condition was good. The first recommendation for the 800-ton type, asserted the Admiral, was made by the House Committee on Naval Affairs in August, 1916, and the first contract was let in January, 1917, and two more were let that same year. Eventually forty-one submarines of this class were ordered to be constructed, said the Admiral. Concerning the dispatch of the K-boats overseas, Admiral Grant said that he advised against the plan and that the K-1 was beset with engine trouble on her trip over, finally being towed into the Azores.

"Was the Navy ready from stem to stern at the outbreak of war?" asked Mr. Hale.

"Not in regard to submarines and the ships of Force No. 1," said the Admiral.

Senator Trammell questioned the Admiral on the fact that Force No. 1 ships had been in reserve and were ships over twenty years old in construction, and added: "What was the condition of Battleship Force No. 2, under Admiral H. T. Mayo; wasn't this fleet ready?" Admiral Grant replied that he knew little about that fleet, but said that when he left the Texas in 1915 "she was trained and probably was ready in 1917 also."

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(Continued on page 946.)

NEW ARMY RADIO TRUCK BUILDING.

A new Army radio operating truck mounted on automobile chassis is being manufactured at Dunkirk, N.Y., and will soon be ready for test. The truck is patterned after the model used by the British. The body is wholly enclosed, is 120 inches long, 64 inches wide and 64 inches high, with a door at the right hand side and two glass windows provided with canvas flaps. Room for three operators is provided and for one squadron radio officer. One bench supports a ground radio telephone set, one crystal detector receiving set and one low-frequency amplifier. Storage batteries are held in clamps beneath the bench. A continuous wave radio telegraph transmitting and receiving set is installed on another bench. A desk for the officer contains battery compartments underneath. A six-volt circuit, comprising two lamps, is connected to storage batteries, while a 110-volt two-lamp circuit may be used when a suitable external supply is available. External brackets are provided for carrying antenna masts. The ground radio telephone set is high powered so as to increase two-way communication to a distance of approximately fifty miles. The radio telephone set will have a transmitting range of approximately fifteen miles for work from ground to plane and vice versa.

The Purple Iris

LUNCHEON—AFTERNOON TEA—DINNER

32d and Rittenhouse

Chevy Chase, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Established 1863.

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ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS NOTE THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

"A NATIONAL MILITARY POLICY."

In the course of his exposition of the merits of the Army Reorganization bill (S. 3792), which appears on page 935, Lieut. Col. John McA. Palmer writes: "Various articles which have appeared from time to time in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL indicate that the Wadsworth bill (S. 3792) is not thoroughly understood throughout the Service." This assumption of Colonel Palmer's may be correct; but, in view of its antecedents, as he points out in the last paragraph of his analysis and exposition of the measure, and the amount of propaganda that has been carried on in favor of the bill, we cannot understand how anyone within the Service misunderstands its general purposes at this time. Historically, this bill represents what has been done after every one of our past wars. That is, it proposes to reorganize the Army for its betterment as a result of the experience of war, which always reveals weaknesses in all military establishments. Since the basis of this bill, as Colonel Palmer points out, was the "draft of a proposed law . . . providing a system of national defense based upon universal liability to military training and service" written in April, 1917, before we profited by the experiences of the World War, it naturally inherits some of the defects of such a bill. It is true, however, that the Wadsworth bill, here under discussion, has been rewritten from the original text of April, 1917, and has profited by the experiences of the war to a limited extent. But this bill as it stands, as Colonel Palmer points out, was written after consultation with National Guard and Reserve officers. And the mark of their influence is very plainly shown from beginning to end of the Wadsworth bill and not at all, as we believe, to its benefit or to the benefit of the Military Establishment of the United States. To anyone who will compare the Wadsworth bill line for line with the proposed bill of April, 1917, it will be plainly seen that the National Guard occupies a prominence in the new measure far beyond anything it achieved in the parent bill. Indeed, by the provisions of Section 91 of the 1917 bill the National Guard as a Federal force would have been eliminated within five years after that bill had become law.

The gravest defect of this measure, we believe, is that its basic philosophy is to reduce the Regular Army; to substitute for that honored name titles taken from the British army (such as Home Forces, along with the Teutonic title of Undersecretary of War for Assistant Secretary of War), and to aggrandize the National Guard. The logical outcome of such a reduction of the Regular Army (always referred to in the bill as the "permanent personnel") is to achieve a gradual elimination of the professional soldier in our Army. If this end is achieved (and it is the end aimed at by the National Guard, a certain element among the Reserve officers, and the civilian societies advocating this measure), the professional soldier in the United States will eventually arrive at the numbers maintained in the Swiss army, which amounts to a handful of commissioned officers and approximately 200 non-commissioned officers. The Swiss system of universal military service has been the ideal of all our civilian advocates of preparedness within recent years, for they never acknowledge, if they are aware of the fact, that the Swiss system has the fatal defect of never having been put to the test of war.

That this measure proposes to minimize the importance of the "permanent personnel" is to be noted in the statement that these forces are to be used in "minor military emergencies," although in his analysis Colonel Palmer improves on the Senate committee's phrase in this respect by stating that the National Guard is also

to be used for such purposes. What forces are to be used for the "major military emergencies" must be left to assumption, that is, that the Reserves will be our main dependence in such a contingency. In view of the fact that from the beginning of our existence as a nation the Regular forces have been the chief dependence of the country in great and little wars, it is a very grave defect in the philosophy of this bill that it contemplates using the "permanent personnel" for the class of military emergencies it specifies. We believe this is using the Regular Army very hardly in this unhappy and ungrateful phrase. Again, this bill has a serious defect in allowing young men coming to military age to select the time when they shall report for training and the force in which they shall serve. That is, whether they shall go to a training camp in their eighteenth to twenty-first years, or elect to take their training course in the National Guard. Colonel Palmer states that "under the system of training each young man on arriving at the training age would go to a convenient training center." Sec. 51 of the Wadsworth bill specifically says that "all male citizens . . . upon attaining the age of eighteen years, or within three years thereafter," shall be "subject to military training," which certainly does not make the beginning of training in the eighteenth year imperative. And Sec. 65 provides that "any person liable to military training under the provisions of this act . . . may voluntarily elect to receive such training in the National Guard of the United States." We have pointed out before, and we repeat it, that this last section would tend, if enacted into law, to aggrandize the importance and the strength of the National Guard, for it is only natural that a large proportion of our young men would rather join a local organization and drill forty-eight times a year under National Guard officers than to go to a training camp for four months of continuous service. Unless universal military training is carried out in this country on absolutely correct and really democratic principles, such as obtain in the French army, the system will not be a sound one. And yet this measure proposes to establish a system the reverse of such principles, and that is why we consider it faulty in this particular respect.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL believes that an Army Reorganization bill, as ambitious in its scope as is the Wadsworth bill, should be the product of the best professional military opinion. To invite non-professional soldiers to have a voice in its making is to weaken it. This result is made evident on almost every page of the Wadsworth bill, as it stands, by the prominence given to the National Guard. In our issue of March 27, page 903, we printed an analysis of one weak feature of the House Army Reorganization bill, that devoted to the command of the Militia Bureau by a National Guard officer. The writer of this powerful and just criticism of giving the command of the Militia Bureau to a National Guard officer shows very forcibly that until the National Guard was put under Federal control through the Dick bill its history had been lamentable. And what he wrote of the House bill provision might well be applied to Sec. 70 of the Wadsworth bill creating the National Guard Division of the War Department as a substitute for the Militia Bureau. Only where the House bill provides that the National Guard officer at the head of the bureau shall have had ten years' service, the Wadsworth bill makes no provision for previous length of service in the Guard for the officer at the head of the National Guard Division in the War Department.

The argument advanced by "a number of distinguished National Guard officers," as quoted by Colonel Palmer, "that the National Guard, so long as it remains in the militia status, cannot be formed into an efficient national military force; that forty-eight contingents from forty-eight separate sovereignties, each controlling training and the qualification and appointment of officers, cannot possibly be given the unity of organization and training required in a really efficient national military force," denies the experience of the National Guard in the World War and the power of the dual oath. The National Guard divisions that went to France and fought through the Argonne in the American Army or with the British in Flanders honored themselves, their organization and their country. The very language of the dual oath takes from the heads of the "forty-eight sovereignties" the control of the Federalized National Guard. And if the governor of any one of those forty-eight sovereignties attempted any such conduct to-day as certain state governors indulged in during the War of 1812 and the early stages of the Civil War, such governor would find that the National Defense Act with its dual oath provision for the National Guard was a law with teeth in it.

One conspicuous feature of the arguments in favor of the Wadsworth bill is the failure of its proponents to appreciate or acknowledge the wholly admirable features of the National Defense act on which the House Army Reorganization bill is soundly based, and also a failure to note or acknowledge what is being done by Army officers within the Regular Army to-day in the way of forming a divisional basis of organization and of educating illiterate recruits. We have had evidence that some Army officers do not appreciate the fact that under the National Defense act the Regular Army was raised to a strength of 527,000 men during hostilities in the World War, and the National Guard to a strength of 382,000, or a total of 909,000 officers and men, practically one-quarter of our whole armed forces. Under the terms of the National Defense act the National Guard could have been raised to precisely the same strength as provided in the Wadsworth bill, 800 men for each Senator and Repre-

sentative, an approximate total of \$422,400 enlisted men. It would appear that the friends of the Wadsworth bill were not aware of the fact that divisional organizations now actually exist in the Army, and that provision is made for developing the Army organization along the lines indicated by our war experience. In view of what the Army has done to teach illiterates the English language in a month as well as the elements of military knowledge, the selection of the Chatauqua system by Colonel Palmer as an illustration of an educational method is rather ungracious to the Army officers who have done so great a work in establishing the Recruit Educational Centers or the vocational training schools within the Army. Another unhappy allusion is that made to professionally trained officers and men as "high-priced soldiers" as against Reserve officers and men as being "low-priced soldiers." To estimate military men by a monetary standard is a novelty that only the discussion of this particular bill by its friends has evoked.

The kernel of the argument against the adoption of the Wadsworth bill rather than the House Reorganization bill lies in the fact that the Wadsworth bill has been untried by war, would tend to reduce and minimize the Regular Army, and aggrandizes the National Guard to a point where it would overshadow the "permanent personnel," whereas nothing in the administrative history of the National Guard makes it worthy of such a place. On the other hand, the House bill is founded on an act that carried our Military Establishment through the greatest war in history and with greater success than any previous military law during a war. The House bill has its defects, it is true, but its tried and proved merits are stronger foundations on which to maintain our Army than are the untried provisions of the Senate bill.

HOUSING FOR GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, U.S.A., president of the General Staff College, Washington, D.C., appeared before the sub-committee on appropriations of the House Committee on Military Affairs on March 29, and stated that for the successful conduct of the college it is essential that adequate housing be afforded the student officers attending the institution. "For some time the college has been laboring under a disadvantage," said General McAndrew, "since the officers are scattered throughout the city." The General said that forty-five of the officers are housed at Washington Barracks, and more could be provided for if the records of the Selective Service were stored in other buildings. Representative MacKenzie suggested that it would be an economical policy to ship the records back to their respective states, and the General added that this might be done, but at present it seems the task of classifying them will occupy three years. General McAndrew stated that if all the Staff College officers were in close proximity at all occasions much of the curriculum could be conducted on a more economical schedule, and that after hours the officers would be able to meet together for the purpose of discussing the different military problems brought up in classes, thereby making a real university for tactical and strategic study.

SECRETARY BAKER TO INVESTIGATE ARSENAL.

Secretary of War Baker left Washington on March 30 for Rock Island, Ill., where he was to investigate labor conditions in the Government Arsenal. Recently a delegation of arsenal employees' representatives called on the Secretary in behalf of the adoption of a policy that would retain additional workers at the arsenals on orders from other Government departments. The Secretary told the delegation that unless Congress provided otherwise the War Department could not enlarge the arsenals into general construction plants. This still leaves the question as to how far it is wise to reduce the arsenal forces. Relative to work at arsenals it is of moment to note that the amended House Army Reorganization bill provides in Section 5 that all "supplies or articles needed by the War Department" shall be manufactured at arsenals or Government-owned factories if the cost "shall not exceed the cost if purchased in the open market." From members of the House Committee on Military Affairs it is learned that this provision was expressly inserted with a view to the operation of the Government arsenals during the entire year.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

The War Department announced on March 29 that many favorable responses have been received to the request of the Secretary of War that educational institutions throughout the country establish patriotic scholarships for men who have completed enlistments in the new Army. A plan is now being worked out by the War Department which will allow the Army to utilize the advantages offered by many of these institutions. Under the general plan suggested by the Secretary the qualifications for the scholarship are that the candidate be an honorably discharged soldier from the new Army, of excellent character, from one of the regiments allocated to the state in which the institution is situated and a citizen of that state. He must be physically and mentally competent to take full advantage of this opportunity. Some of the benefits which it is believed will follow the adoption of the scholarship plan are the perpetuation of names of some of the great sons of the respective states, the successful knitting of bonds between allocated regiments and the communities to which they are assigned, and the improvement of the educational system of the Army to reach higher requirements.

UNCLAIMED MILITARY BAGGAGE.

For several months the Transportation Service of the U. S. Army has been co-operating with the various railroads and express companies throughout the United States in the endeavor to return to the proper owners the large amount of unclaimed military baggage which has been left with the railroads and express companies. Whenever there were any markings on the baggage which would serve to identify it a letter was written to the owner notifying him of the location of his baggage and requesting that he claim it. This procedure carefully followed out has resulted in large quantities of this lost baggage being returned to its owners. There still remains, however, considerable baggage which it is impossible to identify. An agreement had been reached with the Railroad Administration which provided for the inspection of all unclaimed military baggage held by common carriers throughout the United States and the salvage therefrom of all articles of Government issue by War Department representatives. This inspection was to have taken place the first of April, 1920. Due to the reversion of railroads to private ownership and also to the fact that many railroads have already concentrated their military baggage at various points for inspection, it was believed advisable that this inspection and salvage of Government issue property take place as soon as any railroad reports its baggage ready for inspection. In order to carry out this work of inspection and salvage the Secretary of War has recently directed that letters of instruction on this subject be sent to the commanding generals of all territorial departments within the limits of the United States. The Chief of the Transportation Service will inform the department commanders from time to time as to the points within their respective departments where military baggage has been collected for inspection and salvage. Upon receipt of such information the department commander has been requested to designate an inspecting officer to inspect the baggage. The railroads have agreed to turn over to the inspector any article of Government issue property which may be found in the baggage. Only articles of Government issue will be turned over to this inspecting officer and other contents of any baggage will remain in the possession of the carrier for disposal in accordance with the law.

GENERAL PERSHING UNDER FIRE.

During the discussion on the Naval Appropriation bill in the House on March 20 Congressman Kahn said he desired to insert in the Congressional Record several letters he had received from soldiers showing that they saw General Pershing during the World War, at the front under fire; "soldiers who saw him personally and spoke with him." The letters were inserted. One of these was from Major Gen. J. N. Hines, U.S.A., who was under fire with General Pershing at Montfaucon on Oct. 15, 1918. The General also visited him on Feb. 16, 1918, at his headquarters at Ramboucourt, which neighborhood the Germans frequently shelled. Another letter was from Pvt. Michael T. McCarroll, 103d Ammunition Train, 28th Division, A.E.F., who wrote from Philadelphia, saying that he saw General Pershing at Varrenne, shortly after the town had been captured from the Germans, and while it was "under so heavy a fire that it can only be explained as a living hell." The General did not seek cover. Private McCarroll said that he and men of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 26th, 32d and 42d Divisions also saw him at various points on the Marne to the Vesle front. Congressman Kahn inserted an article from the Wheatland, Wyo., Times, of Oct. 20, 1919, containing a communication dated New York in which Sergt. Cesar Santini, who was described as "the General's personal chauffeur throughout the entire length of America's participation in the war," was quoted as saying that General Pershing "personally directed the St. Mihiel fight, that he mingled with the advanced troops at Cantigny; and Chateau-Thierry," that he witnessed the attack on the Chemin des Dames, that he was in the lines in the Lunville sector, and that at the battle of Cantigny he rode along roads where shrapnel frequently burst near the automobile in which General Pershing was riding. During the fight in the Argonne Forest "General Pershing spent nearly two months in its recesses directing movements of troops. His mobile headquarters was pulled into the heart of the forest, where it was camouflaged by shrubbery. Every night the General made a visit to the advanced post commands," Sergeant Santini said.

APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Clarification of the situation relative to applications for appointment to the commissioned personnel of the Regular Army has been directed by the Secretary of War, who on March 22 ordered the publication of a circular conveying the following information: (1) The War Department has on file a large number of approved applications, submitted during demobilization, of officers who served during the emergency and who desire permanent appointment in the Army under the provisions of Army Reorganization legislation. No further action on the part of such applicants is necessary to insure consideration of their applications at the proper time. (2) Emergency officers, or former emergency officers, who have not now approved applications on file in the War Department and who desire to make application should do so without delay. So much of Paragraph 12, Circular 420, War Dept., 1919, as conflicts herewith is revoked. (3) Applications will be submitted on Form 739-A, A.G.O., and for persons now in the military service will be forwarded to The Adjutant General through military channels with recommendations. Applications of persons not in the military service will be mailed direct to The Adjutant General. (4) Application blanks, Form 739-A, A.G.O., may be obtained on request at the headquarters of any camp, at the headquarters of each military department, or from The Adjutant General. Application, as provided for above, of course, applies also to the American Forces in Germany and the other Army posts outside of the continental United States. On March 9 there were 3,285 vacancies in the commissioned personnel of the Regular Army, and many others will be created in the event of the passage of the Army Reorganization bill.

NEGRO TROOPS FOR NATIONAL GUARD.

The War Department on March 11 informed the chief of the Militia Bureau that the instructions contained in the letter of July 2, 1919, from The Adjutant General, regarding the organization of the National Guard, are modified so as to authorize colored organizations in the National Guard. They are to be classed as corps troops, composed of four regiments of Pioneer Infantry, or an equal number of battalions. This authorization is based upon the proposition of one Pioneer Infantry regiment for

each four Infantry divisions heretofore authorized. The organization of these regiments will be the same as that prescribed for regiments forming parts of divisions, omitting machine gun companies, which are not authorized for Pioneer regiments.

QUARTERS FOR GUARD INSTRUCTORS.

"A sergeant-instructor on duty with the National Guard," writes one of them, "is allowed up to \$30 per month for hire of quarters including light and heat, which sounds generous, but it is payable to the party from whom he rents, who has to wait usually from seven to ten days after the end of the month, depending on the promptness of the U.S. disbursing officer, for his pay. So naturally he doesn't give you full money value in room value. Consequently when we get a room on these terms, it could have been rented for cash for from \$15 to \$20 per month, but for which the Government pays \$30. This system was all right when rooms were plentiful. Nowadays if you are fortunate enough to find a satisfactory room in a decent neighborhood for \$30 a month everything is O.K. until you state your payment terms. When the answer is: 'Well, of course, that is all right and I know the Government is good pay. But I have to pay cash and can get cash for my rooms, so I guess I can't let you have it.' We are not permitted to pay cash—if we have it—and accept reimbursement from the renter. I tried that in 1917 as I could get a sixty per cent. better room by paying cash. The consequence was this: I was discharged after occupying the room twenty-three days and submitted a voucher for same. Upon requesting reimbursement for the money I had advanced I was informed that the check covering payment for the rent had never been received although the U.S. disbursing officer informed me that the check had been sent to the party. I had no redress in the matter as the transaction was irregular although perfectly honest on my part."

DECISIONS AS TO INTERMENTS OF OVERSEAS DEAD.

The Graves Registration Service, Office of the Quartermaster General, U.S.A., on March 15, 1920, announced that the bodies of American soldier dead allowed to remain in France will be buried either in cemeteries in care of the American Government or in French cemeteries where the nearest relative of the deceased so desires. In the cases of those to be left in the French cemeteries the relative will be required to assume the future care of the grave, and the responsibility of payment for the perpetual concession, i.e., the permanent burial place of the soldier, or any other charges in connection with the maintenance of the grave. The Government will bear the expense of transferring the bodies of those to remain in permanent French cemeteries. The object of moving or transferring these bodies from where they are now, will be to concentrate them in American cemeteries, to be selected, so as to simplify the matter of future care and maintenance. In the event the bodies are not to remain in French cemeteries, they will be concentrated in American cemeteries, the Government bearing the entire expense in the latter case. This policy in no wise affects the present scheme of the return to the United States of bodies where requests for such action have been placed with the Graves Registration Service, Office of the Quartermaster General.

TO FURTHER INTERESTS OF CHAPLAINS.

The general committee of the Army and Navy Chaplains, whose headquarters are in Washington, D.C., have issued a pamphlet setting forth that the propositions to strengthen the religious work of the Army by improving the status of chaplains through the establishment of a chaplain's corps; providing one chaplain for each 1,200 officers and men and rank for chaplains, to include the rank of colonel, have been endorsed by Bishop C. H. Brent, who was the senior headquarters chaplain, A.E.F.; Bishop W. F. McDowell, chairman general committee on Army and Navy chaplains; Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes; Bishop W. R. Lambuth, M.E. Church South; Dr. R. E. Speer, chairman of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches; and Rev. G. S. White, secretary of the Committee on Interchurch Buildings of the General War-Time Commission. Resolutions approving the plan have been adopted by the house of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, house of deputies of the same church, General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the U.S., Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America, international convention of the Disciples of Christ Church, National Council of Congregational Churches of the U.S., General War-Time Commission of Churches and the Northern Baptist Convention.

ELLINGTON FIELD REUNION AND DINNER.

A hundred and fifteen former Air Service officers who had received their training at Ellington Field gathered at the Hotel Commodore in New York city on Saturday evening, March 27, for their first reunion. Capt. John H. Larned, president of the association, presided. Col. Gerald C. Brant, U.S.A., Air Service officer for the Eastern Department and a former commanding officer at Ellington Field, was given an enthusiastic welcome by the members of his old command, and in the course of his remarks made a presentation of the status of the Air Service reserve. Mr. Laurence L. Driggs, president of the American Flying Club, was one of the guests of the organization. He expressed his appreciation of the spirit of Ellington Field as manifested by the reunion and the continued interest in affairs pertaining to the future of flying. The Ellington Field Association plans to hold similar reunions in Boston, Washington and Chicago. It is felt that such gatherings will do a great deal towards maintaining morale in the Air Service Reserve and in continuing the friendships formed during the war. It is to be hoped that the officers who were trained at other flying fields will follow this example and organize along the lines adopted by the Ellington men.

ENGINEER COMPANY AT INFANTRY SCHOOL.

One company of the 7th Engineers, 5th Division, is to be selected for station at the Infantry School, Camp Benning, Ga., with full equipment for duty as school troops. Orders have been issued to the commanding general, 5th Division, through Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, commanding Southeastern Department, directing the selection of this company. The orders state: "The maximum personnel that can be spared from the remainder of the 7th Engineers should be carefully selected and transferred to this company, and priority given in the future to filling this company to authorized strength in order that this company may not only be used for demonstrating Engineer duties to the classes at the Infantry School, but also in order that this company may receive training

in Infantry duties appropriate to Engineer troops, and detachments be exchanged from time to time with all Engineer regiments in order to disseminate this training."

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN MILITARY ENGINEERS FORMED.

Following the preliminary announcement which appeared in our issue of Feb. 21, page 750, the Office of the Chief of Engineers has announced the formation of a Society of American Military Engineers corresponding somewhat to the Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery associations. The organization, being formed with the approval of the Chief of Staff, will include in its membership officers of the reserve corps and officers who served as technical engineers in any branch of the military service during the World War, as well as other officers with military affiliations. The official journal of this society is called The Military Engineer, and supersedes a periodical known as Professional Memoirs of the Corps of Engineers and Engineer Department at Large. Information concerning the organization should be sent to the Society of American Military Engineers, attention Major H. R. Richards, Washington Barracks, Washington, D.C.

SEGREGATION OF R.O.T.C. UNITS.

Commanding generals of the territorial departments in the United States and the commanding general of the Hawaiian Department have been instructed by the War Department that, for the reason that the lead of an educational institution refused to allow members of the freshman class to select any camp in the basic course except an Infantry camp, if a separation is made of the R.O.T.C. members of the freshman class at the beginning of the school year, the attendance of such members at the basic camp should be in accordance with that segregation. In case such a separation is not made at the beginning of the freshman year, it should be made before the end of the school year, so that the members may elect and attend the camp of that unit which they will join at the beginning of the sophomore year. The basic course, the War Department states, is no more a part of the Infantry unit than of any other unit.

DETAILS IN ORIENT OPEN TO OFFICERS.

There is an attractive opportunity open to four young officers of the U.S. Army in details to China and Japan to study the languages of those nations. The Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff is seeking officers, preferably under thirty years of age, who might desire such assignment, which was provided for in the Army Appropriation act for the fiscal year. Four officers have been assigned, and the next detail will be made in August, 1920, two to go to China and two to Japan. The first six months are devoted to preparation at the University of California, at Berkeley, and the following three years and six months are spent in China or Japan. Officers interested in this opportunity may communicate with the Military Intelligence Division, of which Brig. Gen. Marlborough Churchill is director.

DEPARTMENT BOUNDARIES CHANGED.

The Secretary of War on March 19 directed the publication of a general order as follows: By direction of the President, subparagraphs e and f, General Order No. 51 W.D., 1917, are amended to read as follows, effective April 1, 1920: (e) The Southern Department to embrace the states of Texas (except the coast defenses of Galveston), Oklahoma, New Mexico and all of Arizona except such part as lies west of the 114th degree, meridian, and south of the 33d degree, parallel. Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (f) The Western Department to embrace the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, California, Utah, Nevada, the territory of Alaska, and such part of the state of Arizona as lies west of the 114th degree, meridian, and south of the 33d degree, parallel. Headquarters, San Francisco, Calif.

MEDICAL OFFICERS, U.S.A., HONORED BY KING GEORGE.

The King of England, on the recommendation of Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the British Expeditionary Force, made Nov. 7, 1917, voices his high appreciation of the gallant and distinguished services in the field, during the World War, of the following officers of the U.S. Army, in a certificate forwarded to them: Col. C. C. Collins, George W. Crile, Harvey Cushing, M. A. Delaney, R. U. Patterson, Harry Gilchrist, James Eife, R. H. Harte, Lieut. Col. L. L. Hopwood, Med. Corps, U.S. Army. Miss Julia Stimson, superintendent of nurses, Medical Department, U.S. Army, has also received this token of appreciation for services well rendered from the British government.

RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

"The Retired Army Officers' Association," writes a correspondent, "was formed for the purpose of co-operating with other Service organizations for the good of all the Services. It is doing much to further the interests of every branch of the Service, and is very carefully looking after the interests of the retired list. The generous response in the matter of membership is very gratifying to the executive board, which was elected at the last meeting of the association, in Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. A. W. Greeley, Lieut. Col. James Ronayne, Lieut. Col. T. W. Winston, Major Lewis D. Greene and Capt. F. L. Beals compose the executive board."

BROWNING MACHINE RIFLE TEST.

The Ordnance Technical Committee has approved the recommendation of the Infantry-Cavalry board that six Browning machine rifles, model 1920, be manufactured for exhaustive tests. This rifle is a Browning automatic, with a barrel four pounds heavier than that now in use, and is mounted on a Lewis bipod. Effort is now being made to secure the bipod at the front end of the hand-guard instead of at the front end of the gas cylinder, without materially increasing the weight. A Browning machine rifle, model 1920, recently submitted to the Springfield Arsenal for test has proved very successful.

INCREASE OF PAY FOR CANADIAN TROOPS.

The Canadian government has decided to increase the pay of officers and enlisted men of the militia, according to a press message of March 20 from Ottawa. Officers of both the permanent force and that undergoing training are to receive an increase of ten per cent. Privates of the permanent force are to receive \$1.70 a day, an increase of sixty cents, while privates during the training period are to receive \$1.25, an increase of twenty-five cents. Proportionate increases are to be received by non-commissioned officers.

A NATIONAL MILITARY POLICY.

AS OUTLINED IN THE WADSWORTH BILL, S. 3792.

By John McA. Palmer, Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry.

Various articles which have appeared from time to time in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL indicate that the Wadsworth bill, S. 3792, is not thoroughly understood throughout the Service. As this bill proposes a complete military policy for the United States, and as it is the first bill ever introduced into Congress which purports to accomplish that object, a presentation of the general features of the bill may be of interest to the Service.

Before considering the many details included in the bill, it is important to get a general view of the complete national military organization which it proposes. In the first place, it provides for a complete Army of the United States composed partly of professional personnel and partly of reserve personnel. This Army of the United States is logically divided by the bill into certain definite forces, each having a specific mission which determines its organization and to a certain extent the character of its personnel. These forces are: The Overseas Forces, the Home Forces, the Training Forces, the National Guard of the United States and the Organized Reserves.

The Overseas Forces will comprise the garrisons required for the occupation of Panama, Oahu and the Philippines. They will be composed essentially of permanent personnel, i. e., Regulars, although permission is given for Reserve officers to serve with these forces if they elect to do so for sufficient periods to justify such service.

The Home Forces will constitute those tactical units composed essentially of Regulars which will be maintained in time of peace always ready for minor emergencies. Reservists may also serve voluntarily with the Home Forces under reasonable regulation.

The Training Forces will consist of trained officers and men organized into training units for the purpose of training the young men of the country who are to be called in each year for military training. The Training Forces will consist of officers and men of the permanent personnel supplemented by such number of Reserve officers and men as may elect service therewith for reasonable periods under proper regulation. The young men, after such training and upon the return to their homes, will be enrolled in local units of the Citizen Army, which comprises the National Guard of the United States and the Organized Reserves.

The National Guard of the United States is that part of the Citizen Army composed solely of volunteers who obligate themselves to serve their respective states or the Federal Government in minor emergencies requiring more troops than the Home Forces can afford but not justifying calling out the entire Citizen Army. The officers and men of the National Guard of the United States thus will have the same general character of duty as is now provided for the National Guard under the National Defense act, but, as will be seen later, the constitutional status of the National Guard of the United States will be entirely different from that of the present National Guard.

The Organized Reserves will include all young men for a period of five years after their initial training except those who voluntarily enlist in the permanent personnel or the National Guard of the United States. Officers and men of the permanent personnel, in such numbers as may be necessary, can be attached to the National Guard of the United States or to the Organized Reserves as may be provided by regulation, but the bill provides that in time of peace no officer of the permanent personnel can be assigned to command a unit of the National Guard entirely comprised within the limits of a given state except with the approval of the governor of such state.

New Status of National Guard.

It should be noted in connection with the above described forces and their specified missions that the bill provides for universal compulsory military training, but does not provide for compulsory military service except in the event of a great emergency expressly declared by Congress. Those forces which may be used for military duty in time of peace and in minor military emergencies, i. e., the Overseas Forces, the Home Forces and the National Guard of the United States, will be composed solely of officers and men who volunteer for such service. All other citizen soldiers will be members of the Organized Reserves and no duty other than training will be required of them in time of peace.

Before going into further detail with reference to the organization of the Army of the United States, it is necessary to point out the important new status created for the National Guard of the United States under the Wadsworth bill. As is well known, a proper solution of the National Guard question has been the enigma of our military system for many years. The final solution is the result of a series of conferences in which Regular Army officers, National Guard officers and other veterans of the war sat at the same table with the subcommittee and thrashed it out until the ideal solution was found. This solution, it may be said, was suggested at first by National Guard officers, and, after incorporation in the general plan, has been endorsed by the Military Policy Committee of the American Legion, four of whose seven members are National Guardsmen.

In the conferences a number of distinguished National Guard officers pointed out that inasmuch as the militia clauses of the Constitution deny the Federal Government certain powers which were absolutely essential to the development of military efficiency, it must necessarily follow that the National Guard, so long as it remains in the militia status, cannot be formed into an efficient national military force—that forty-eight contingents from forty-eight separate sovereignties, each controlling training and the qualification and appointment of officers, cannot possibly be given the unity of organization and training required in a really efficient national military force. This was generally conceded, but to bring this force out of the militia status and under the Army status as provided by the Constitutional power to raise and support armies, involved another very serious difficulty. If the force should become a purely Federal Force like the Regular Army, how could the states employ it for state purposes except under the cumbersome Constitutional provisions governing the use of the Regular Army for the same purposes? Regulations might be made to facilitate response to a state call, but the troops would not be under the command of the governor for immediate use under any circumstances.

These are the horns of an old dilemma. A hint as to a possible solution was given by one of the National Guard officers present who also happened to be a Constitutional lawyer. He pointed out that the power to create armies and the restricted powers to use the militia were not the only military powers given to the Federal Government under the Constitution. He referred to the clause of the Constitution which prohibits any state from keeping troops, except with the consent of Congress. He said that under the power to raise and support armies and the power to authorize the states to maintain state troops, with its consent, Congress could organize a force like the National Guard composed of citizen soldiers and under certain conditions prescribed by it could authorize the states to use this force for any state purpose, not as militia but as state troops. This is the theory of the National Guard solution in the Wadsworth bill. It is a part of the Army of the United States and is no longer militia in any sense. It can be organized, officered and trained under Federal authority, and is placed at the disposal of the state for state purposes, not as militia but as state troops. It is believed that this will remove the blight of many years from an important national institution.

It is true that this solution is not yet fully endorsed by all members of the National Guard, but it should be remembered that it was originally proposed by National Guardsmen and that it is endorsed by the American Legion, which includes the majority of the war veterans of the National Guard. When fully explained and understood, it is generally endorsed by those who desire to make the National Guard a genuine military force and who do not invoke the militia limitations of the Constitution in order to secure military forms and

military privileges without meeting the full burden of military efficiency.

System of National Defense.

In connection with this solution of the National Guard of the United States in the Wadsworth bill, it should be carefully noted that the Home Forces, the National Guard of the United States and the Organized Reserves each have absolutely distinct missions which, if properly understood, should prevent any future competition or rivalry between them. On the one side, the Home Forces comprise those limited detachments of Regular troops always on duty ready for every emergency and in the military service at all times. At the other extreme is the great Organized Reserve, definitely organized in time of peace composed of partially trained men and led by trained officers but having no obligation to military service except in the event of a great national emergency. Between these two extremes lies the National Guard of the United States, which is composed of those citizen soldiers who as volunteers are willing to enter a force which may be called into military service in special emergencies within their states or in support of the Home Forces.

Now let us see whether or not it is practicable to organize a complete system of national defense under the terms of the Wadsworth bill. Upon the passage of this bill it would be the duty of the General Staff to determine the number of divisions and other accompanying troops which would be required for the first mobilization in a military situation in which a possible enemy or a group of enemies might have a naval preponderance or command of the sea. In this situation it would be necessary not only to be prepared to prevent invasion by sea at any point of our coast line but to provide such additional mobile forces as might be necessary to assure victory. The determination of the number of divisions will be a problem for the General Staff and cannot be stated here. For purposes of illustration, however, let us assume that the General Staff decides that thirty-nine divisions will be required for the immediate mobilization, and that, if this requirement is met, other divisions can be formed from the unorganized Reserves rapidly enough to meet all requirements. Now, under the terms of the Wadsworth bill, it would be possible for the General Staff actually to form, organize and distribute all of these divisions in time of peace. Three of them, perhaps, would be formed in the Home Forces. Twelve more, perhaps, in the National Guard of the United States. It would remain then to divide the country into twenty-four divisional Reserve areas and to organize a division of the Organized Reserves in each. Immediately, under the terms of the bill, veterans of the war would be enrolled as volunteers in the National Guard of the United States and in the Organized Reserves and each assigned to a unit definitely organized and established for the place of his residence. This would give an initial organization and an initial officer corps, and, perhaps to a large extent, the initial cadres of non-commissioned officers. The terms for enrollment of these veterans are made liberal in order to make it easy for them to participate in the initial organization of the force with the idea that they would gradually and ultimately be replaced by young men after training. In other words, under the terms of the bill we would actually perpetuate the great Citizen Army created during the recent war.

Under the terms of the bill, the country would be divided into corps areas, each comprising one or more training centers and two or more divisions. Each of these corps areas would be under the command of a corps commander responsible for training and all other military activities within his area. Under the system of training, each young man, on arriving at the training age, would go to a convenient training center generally within his corps area, and, after his training, would return to his home, there to be enrolled in a local unit of the National Guard of the United States or of the Organized Reserves unless he should elect an enlistment in the permanent personnel or Regular Army. The number of trained men in the Citizen Army at the end of five years, and always thereafter, would be sufficient to bring all units to war strength, to fill the replacement depots with a considerable overstrength in officers and men, and to form such new and unforeseen units as might be required. Upon mobilization, the Army corps would proceed to their concentration points, leaving the training units in each corps area functioning for the training of new classes of men called in from the unorganized Reserves. Each corps area would thus be a continually functioning machine prepared for the formation of such additional divisions as might be necessary.

The perfection of this system of organization is, of course, dependent upon the provision of universal military training, but it will be observed that the organization, to meet the requirements of national defense, is complete in itself and that the system would give a high degree of preparedness even under the volunteer system. Even without universal training we would have fixed divisional areas, Reserve areas, non-commissioned officers definitely assigned to localized units or to staffs and a complete skeleton organization prepared to receive recruits immediately upon the application of the selective draft in time of war.

Period of Training.

Many friends of universal training are no doubt disappointed that at least six months' training is not provided in the Wadsworth bill. The determination on four months is based upon many conflicting factors which have received careful consideration from the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate. We should bear in mind, however, that the four months' training is for private only, and that the plan contemplates such additional training preceding every step in promotion as may be necessary to qualify a candidate for the responsibility. This means that in each regiment upon mobilization the newest recruit would have had four months' intensive training, the older privates would have two additional attendances at annual maneuvers, and all non-commissioned officers and officers would have had five months' training plus a gradually increasing increase as they rise in the ranks. Each regiment would have trained replacements ready for it in depots, each would be fully equipped and each, through its annual maneuvers and its officers' schools, would be prepared for its initial mission in the National War Plan. This would be a most substantial basis for further training after mobilization.

The bill has sometimes been criticised because it offers vocational training in addition to military training in such a short period. In this connection we must not overlook the fact that when training becomes universal it must really form a part of the educational system of the country. In any military force a considerable number of young men will receive actual training in certain technical specialties having a distinct vocational value. Furthermore, as there is a psychological limit to the time that can profitably be devoted to military work, there must remain fractions of the day that can be devoted to guided recreation or to stimulating work that must be of value to any citizen. Those of us who are familiar with the educational benefits derived from the Chautauqua system throughout the country will be prepared to concede that Chautauqua methods supplemented by demonstrations and moving pictures are capable of wide development in four months. It will not be necessary to take a farmer boy from his military training in order to teach him to plow a furrow or hitch a team, but it will be quite possible to give him valuable demonstrations of the development of agriculture throughout his country, and to give him inspiring ideals taken from the history of his country and from the lives of its great men.

While the idea that a trade can be taught in four months is no doubt illusory, it is quite possible that during a period of four months' national training each young man can be given new inspirations and new suggestions as to future usefulness. All this suggests that the preparation of the curriculum for national training is a great educational problem and that exclusive concentration on purely military drill would be a narrow policy even from the military standpoint. It is recognized as a great educational problem affecting every family in the land that the Wadsworth bill provides that in the preparation of this curriculum the training branch of the General Staff should have ample time for a sound solution with the assistance of the country's best educators and scientific experts.

Reserve Officers on General Staff.

The Wadsworth bill has been criticised because it provides for the participation of Reserve officers in the deliberations of the General Staff. The recent war has shown that they must participate in time of war, and this being so, some peace time practice in this participation is amply justified. The object of the Wadsworth bill is to merge the Regular Army and the Citizen Army in time of peace and to avoid deferring this

merger in the future until after war begins. This involves establishing proper relations between the Home Forces, the National Guard of the United States and the National Army, and it can be best solved by having selected officers familiar with these different forces working on the organization policy and regulations together. The preparation of the Wadsworth bill itself with its practical solution of the National Guard question is an excellent example of the benefits that arise from settling controversies by bringing together conflicting views at the same table. In solving the broad problem of national military organization, the regular officers of the General Staff will acquaint their reserve associates with the technical details of the problem of national defense and with many other factors that cannot be familiar to civilians. On the other hand Reserve officers will be more familiar with many local practical solution must depend. National Guard officers and former National Army officers, for example, will assist the General Staff in determining what National Guard units and what Organized Reserve units should be formed in the state of Missouri.

This is a part of the general problem of organization, but the question as to whether a particular regiment in Missouri is to perpetuate the name of the "84 Missouri" or the "14th Infantry" is very largely a local question which, under the terms of the bill, will be left to a board of reserve officers a majority of whom will be selected by the Governor of Missouri. In legislation which aims to establish a great national policy much must be left to regulation, and the law can best meet this by providing intelligent and representative agencies for making such regulations. For example, the appointment, assignment, promotion and elimination of reserve officers is a problem involving many difficult questions. The principal concern of the Federal Government is to see that only qualified officers are assigned to given duties. This being assured, citizen officers should be given every opportunity to qualify, and assignments from the neighborhood should generally be made in so far as this can be done without sacrifice of efficiency. The solution of this problem is therefore, assigned to a committee of the General Staff composed of Reserve officers as well as Regular Army officers. In a similar manner as referred to above, citizen officers and educational experts will participate with regular officers in the preparation of the policy and regulations governing training. The problem is no longer one affecting the Regular Army alone. It will exert its influence on every phase of our national life.

Considering the economies of this military system as a whole, it should be understood that it includes permanent officers and men who are at the expense of the Government all of the time and reserve officers and men who are at the expense of the Government only part of the time. The first class constitute high-priced soldiers; the second class constitute low-priced soldiers. As, under the organization proposed, the number of high-priced soldiers is reduced to the minimum consistent with efficiency and as the remainder are all low-priced soldiers, it must necessarily follow that it constitutes the most economical means of assuring mobilization of an army really adequate for purposes of national defense. For example, let us consider the cost of maintaining one division in the Organized Reserves as compared with a Regular Army division. Now the personnel of the regular division will be at the expense of the Government for twelve months in the year. During all of this time it must be paid, housed and subsisted. The personnel of an Organized Reserve division, however, will be at the expense of the Government only two weeks each year; hence the money required to maintain the personnel of one regular division will maintain the personnel of twenty-four reserve divisions.

Effect on Regular Army.

The features of the Wadsworth bill relating to the Regular Army should be considered from the standpoint of the plan as a whole. Under the Wadsworth bill the officers and men of the Regular Army become the permanent or professional personnel of the great Citizen Army. They are necessary because in such a system there are many things that can be done only by persons who are on the job all of the time. The permanent personnel thus becomes the backbone of the entire system. But considering these permanent officers as the professional nucleus of the larger force, it is obvious that the old system of organization and the old system of promotion, which together prevented flexibility of distribution, must disappear. In the Citizen Army plan the corps of professional officers must become a general pool for distribution over the entire force. It is for this reason and because it is impossible to anticipate in advance just what the distribution will always be, that the Senate bill provides for flexibility of organization and of personnel distribution. It is to assure this that the Single List becomes an absolutely essential part of the plan.

As under this plan the professional personnel of the Army of the United States becomes a great general cadre for the military training and organization of the nation, it must be composed of officers of the highest caliber. Means of elimination of graduated retirement are, therefore, provided. But while elimination is a necessary negative means of assuring an efficient force, the real efficiency of the professional personnel is assured by establishing the Citizen Army in time of peace so that professional officers will have an opportunity to be tried out in positions and duties which bear some approximate relation to their war responsibilities. It is generally conceded by all thoughtful persons that no military system in modern times can be efficient except under the guidance of a General Staff. The powers assigned to this body are of such great importance that it is necessary to be assured that only competent officers may enter it. For this reason the Wadsworth bill provides a system of eligibility for the General Staff which, while giving credit for past efficiency under the old system, is predicated as in all foreign armies upon specific education for General Staff duties. Under the rules of eligibility proposed in the Wadsworth bill, no officer will become a General Staff officer unless he is qualified for that duty, and, on the other hand, every ambitious young officer in the service will be able to qualify for that duty if he has sufficient ability, ambition and industry.

There has been some misunderstanding as to the origin of the Wadsworth bill. It is not the work of any one man or group of men within the Army or without. It was prepared by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs after exhaustive hearings extending over many months. It represents the concurrent views of Regular officers, National Guard officers, National Army officers and civilians who have worked together in its preparation with the view of constructing an adequate military system adapted to our institutions and consistent with American tradition. In a certain sense it is an evolution. It does not propose any new or unaccustomed military institution. It is simply our traditional War Army, composed as in the past of a large number of citizen soldiers and a limited number of professional soldiers, but organized in time of peace in order to assure prompt mobilization, adequate training of its men and adequate training for its officers. In its main organizational features it is simply an after-war modification of the General Staff plan of 1917 which was prepared just before the war and submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War.

DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S RELATIONS, U.S.A.

The Secretary of War has advised all department commanders in the United States that Mrs. John B. Casserly, of San Francisco, has been appointed Director of Women's Relations, U.S.A., and assigned to the War Plans Division for duty. Mrs. Casserly will report at some future date for conference in relation to her work. She will also visit camps, posts and stations within department commands to study conditions within the scope of her work and advise with commanding officers thereon. Her duties as outlined by the Secretary of War include the following: To supervise the women employed by the Army for duty in the Service clubs and as hostesses; to promote co-operation between the U.S. Army and the women of the country; to advise the War Department concerning the working conditions, comfort, welfare and morale of the women employed by the Army, and concerning the relations between the personnel of the Army and the women of the country. The matter of women's relations has been placed under the supervision of the director of the War Plans Division of the General Staff, Major Gen. W. G. Hann, to whom Mrs. Casserly is to report for duty.

CORRECTING REVOLUTIONARY SENTIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to the letter on "The Salute" as published on page 848 in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 13, the author thereof criticizes the careless and "grading" salute rendered by enlisted men to officers and also by the latter to their seniors in office. Having made, during the last few years, the same observations, it must be admitted that the criticism of the gentleman is not entirely groundless. However, my observations in this matter lead to the fact, that ninety-nine per cent. of the delinquents are not members of the Regular Army, but of the Army created during the emergency from the draft contingent and some volunteers. For these enlisted, or rather inducted men we will have to make allowances.

Primarily, these men were called in a somewhat great haste to the colors, sent to Army camps and rushed through a course of instructions to make them fit for the kind of warfare then going on "over there," and as this all took considerable time and labor, the instructions in lesser duties, including the salute, were perhaps not so painstakingly insisted upon. In consideration of what these men were expected to accomplish abroad (and did accomplish) the officers, many of them former enlisted men themselves, overlooked such delinquencies. The foregoing may be part answer to one of the statements in "The Salute," namely: "There must be some real and well defined causes underlying this general disinclination on the part of both officer and enlisted men to salute."

The author of "The Salute" expresses himself in favor of a not very distant abolishment of the military salute, because from his own observations as an officer and enlisted man for twenty years, he thinks that the salute is contrary to the citizen's idea of democracy. Since when does democracy carry in its wake the abolishment of courtesy and the paying of respect to those who are legally and constitutionally appointed to hold the office of representatives of the U.S. Government? It cannot be denied that military officers, from the general down to the second lieutenant, are such representatives. Therefore those who are so strongly opposed to the military salute do not seem to understand that in saluting an officer, you do not salute his person, because personally you may dislike him, but you salute the office he represents, and that office is a part of the U.S. Government.

In connection with that, I would refer to another absurd statement made in "The Salute." The writer mentions Army regulations which do not require a salute at railway stations, hotel lobbies, etc., "if it is annoying to civilians present." I was in the uniform of a U.S. soldier thirty years before my retirement in 1911. I donned that uniform again for two years and three months, while on active duty during the late war. During this long period I had been often at railway stations and in hotel lobbies, and other public places, yet never had I observed a civilian who would laugh at me, or put on an expression of contempt, because I saluted an officer at such a place. By this I mean gentlemen of the American public in general, who always are tolerant toward the doings of others. The opinions of a few loafers and bums, usually congregating, especially at railroad depots, are of no consequence. Besides, at public places the salute is not rendered every time the officer happens to look in the direction of the enlisted man or junior officer. Entering a public place and finding an officer present, the enlisted man or junior officer would, if of halfway good breeding, salute in token of recognition, and neither one would pay any further attention to the other.

There appears in this letter another remark or rather a question from the author, which, unless I misunderstand it, seems quite serious. After saying that in his opinion the officers are at fault for not correcting such delinquencies (failure of properly saluting) he asks: "What would happen to an officer who habitually would correct now?" This question sounds entirely revolutionary to me, because it insinuates a threat against an officer. Is it not a threat when, after someone says or does anything and you tell him: "If you do or say it again, you will see what happens?"

What could happen? Would an officer, who without fear of criticism carries out his duty, be apt to lose his commission? If, for instance, a company commander would suddenly cease to criticize and correct delinquencies, the men under him would quickly take advantage of such leniency, with the result that that particular company would soon be in a miserable condition. Or, would the "happenings" consist of administering physical chastisement to the correcting officer? Preposterous! The U.S. Army officer could not be so readily intimidated. All of our officers have had considerable physical training and the aggressor might find himself in the lurch.

JOHN H. NECKEL,
Ord. Sergt., U.S.A., Retired.

JUSTICE FOR COLONELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In Section 127a, proposed to be added to the National Defense act by Section 50 of the House Army Reorganization bill, is the following: "Any officer of the Regular Army who has held the permanent rank of colonel, on the active or retired list, and who has heretofore held a higher grade than that of colonel, in temporary forces of United States, during the World War may in discretion of the President when retired have rank and retired pay of grade next higher than that held by him in Regular Army at time of retirement" provided that no officer shall be entitled under the provisions of this act to the rank and retired pay of a grade higher than that held by him in temporary or permanent forces of the United States.

The laws governing retirement for officers of the Regular Army who were veterans of the Civil War gave to those officers on retirement one grade in rank as a reward for war service, and gave such reward to all the officers who had served their country, honorably, loyally, and well, for at least one year in that war. That was a fair and proper measure because it was impartial, and just to all who had earned the reward, and discriminated against none. The measure above quoted from the House Army Reorganization bill grants that those officers who have been favored by selection for higher rank during the World War (and many of whom were demoted for cause) may be retired with one grade higher than that held by them at the date of retirement; and it is unjust to all those who were not so selected, for the following reasons:

First, that a very large percentage of the Regular Army officers, sixty per cent. were retained in the United States as instructors of troops. These officers did not get into the field of operations in France because of the unexpected ending of the war, the shortness of it after the Americans were put into action. These sixty per cent. of the Regular officers while doing necessary

work that could not have been accomplished without their knowledge, training and experience, were prevented from gaining the higher grades of rank. Many an able brigadier general or colonel who was retained in the United States, would have gained higher rank if he had been sent to France. Nearly all of them applied to go but were not so favored.

The provision in Section 127a as above quoted in effect grants to some selected officers a further favor or reward on account of the favor already granted in their selection to go to France, and is unjust to all those officers of the Regular Army who did not go, and who served the country no less loyally. Many of them were equally able, and in some cases more able than many of the officers so selected. There is no doubt that the officers who were selected to go to France were by that selection given opportunities for service which resulted in promotions that could not have been obtained in the United States because of the lack of such opportunities, and also that many of the officers retained in the United States gave the most loyal and efficient service, and a necessary service of great value. All of them were eager to go to France, and all would have gone had the war continued as was anticipated by the War Department.

It is earnestly hoped that the measure will be so changed as to include all officers who served their country, loyally, honorably, and well, during the war, and thus do justice to none, giving the duly earned reward to all who earned it in the same liberal spirit that the Congress has shown to the veterans of the War of the Rebellion. Every officer of the Regular Army now of the grade of colonel in that service is a veteran of at least three wars, the Spanish War, the Philippine Insurrection and the World War, and all have given long and faithful service to their country.

INFANTRY.

HIGH COST OF MERELY EXISTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is interesting to read daily that the coal miners, railroaders, hod-carriers, etc., have their interests protected by the Government to the extent that their pay is increased by various percentages to cover the H.C.L., but it seems to be hard to get a hearing for the soldier. Nearly all brands of information on the market show that the pay of the soldier is "all gravy," but is it so? In the case of a recruit it possibly is, but how about the oldtimer, especially when he has married? Herewith is a statement of my personal financial affairs: I have been a soldier for seventeen years straight, two of these years I proudly wore the silver bars of a first lieutenant, but the war played out like everything does in time, and after being discharged I re-enlisted with my old grade, regimental supply sergeant, Cavalry, and fondly trusted that I surely would be recognized now, and get some appointment under some of these bills before Congress. I am still waiting.

Here is a statement of my accounts:
Monthly pay on rolls, after allotment is deducted, \$52.00
Ration, commutation at 45c per day plus 10%... 15.00
Allotment and allowance for wife..... 30.00

Total\$97.00

I am entitled to quarters under provisions of Army Regulations, but quarters are not available, therefore I am entitled to commutation of quarters, heat and light (cash), but it having been decided that my particular regiment is on duty in the field I am entitled to nothing. (That is the joker in this deck.) The cheapest house that I have been able to find here is \$25 per month, without furniture. Water charges \$1.25 per month. Light averages \$2 per month. Heat \$4 per month. Carfare \$3 per month. Living quite a distance from the post, I eat one meal per day at the camp at twenty-five cents per day or \$7.50 per month. Installments on furniture \$20 per month. Total \$62.75. I have then \$34.25 left for food, clothing, pleasure and leisure, mostly leisure, as it costs nothing. Needless to say, my wife's wardrobe is limited, but that is the style nowadays, and she fortunately had a supply when we were married. She stays at home mostly, thereby saving wear and tear.

When discharged from commission I had \$800 saved up in Liberty Bonds, which have passed away long since, and being greatly depreciated in value before being received. There are numerous details where soldiers get commutation of rations and quarters, such as recruiting service, R.O.T.C., schools, etc. I personally know of privates receiving \$150 per month on such details, but when I request to be recommended for such a detail I am informed that my services cannot be spared, and even though it is almost impossible for me to make ends meet, that the organization comes first, and I cannot be spared. Thus even my experience handicaps me and men of no qualifications whatsoever or experience are given details while the experienced soldier stays in the old rut. We know that the above conditions will be remedied, but it looks as if we will have to live through the hard times without help. Now is the time we need aid to pull us through. We admit we are too old in the Service to go out into the world and buck against the younger generation. We know that good things are coming, but it is sometimes weary and hungry waiting.

SUPPLY SERGEANT.

LOSS OF THE OLD NON-COMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Attention should be called to the great number of old non-commissioned officers who are being discharged or furloughed to the Reserve and who are being lost to the Service forever. If there is no question that living expenses are more than double what they were a few years ago, then there is no argument as to whether Service pay is inadequate. And the very fact that the need of increased pay is acknowledged and yet remedial legislation is delayed for an unreasonable time has given the Service a blow from which it will not recover in years. It is not only true that these old men are going out of the Service, when increased pay would have caused them to re-enlist, but they are going out with a firm determination never to serve again unless drafted—not a very wholesome advertisement for the Army when they get on the outside.

I have talked to a number about re-enlisting, and they have, almost without exception, replied that it was impossible for them to stay in the Army and keep their families while living expenses are so high. They are not disloyal; they are not unpatriotic; they simply say that everything they have to buy for their families (most of them are married) is so dear that it is out of the question for them to consider further service in the Army.

They resent the long delay in Service pay relief when they say the lawmakers must have known all along that the pay was not adequate. They feel that if they had belonged to some labor organization Congress would have passed some measure of relief, but because they cannot strike and because they have no powerful organization behind them they have been and are being neglected.

Now, all officers know what the Army will lose when these men leave the Service. They know that such men cannot be trained in less than four or five years, and they are very anxious to persuade them to stay in the Service, but there is no argument that will convince a man when he knows that he is not making a decent living for his family. It is poor economy that is practiced at the sacrifice of efficiency. If money was wasted during the war, it was not wasted on pay of enlisted men and officers. It is not logical to begin economy where the wastage did not occur. It is both unreasonable and unjust to deny the Services the pay increase, which increased cost of necessities has made imperative, on the ground that some one wasted money during the war. And I believe that if the lawmakers are really interested in national defense, they will expedite the passage of the increased pay bill now before Congress and save to the Army as many as possible of these highly efficient non-commissioned officers who are fast disappearing from the muster rolls.

CAPTAIN, U.S. ARMY.

FAULTS IN ACCOUNTING SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I was much interested in an article in your issue of the 6th instant entitled "Property Accounting System" and signed "Quartermaster Sergeant." I fully agree with all the sergeant says and personally think that the present accounting system is the most impracticable system ever wished on the Army. No doubt the originator of it had beautiful dreams of how it would work out in practice, but alas these beautiful theories do not always work out in practice and such is the case with the present accounting system according to my ideas.

The only result of adopting this new system as I can see it, is the necessity of tripling the clerical force and then three men cannot do as much as one man did with the old system. I was assigned to my present station last August after more than two years of duty entirely foreign to the usual duties of my grade, the new accounting system being installed in the meantime, and you can imagine what a task lay before me when I tell you that not a blessed thing had been done with the property account for three months prior to my arrival. This is a new organization; so naturally there was no one on the ground that I could go to for help and when I did get a chance to make inquiries around the camp did not find two men with the same opinion; so concluded to go it blind and trust to luck, as I thought I might probably prove as good a guesser as the next one. I would like to ask the quartermaster sergeant if he has ever met up with anyone that was familiar with the present "non-accounting" system? I have not and I have met quite a few in my rambles. Please give us back the old reliable system which a kid could master in no time.

ORDNANCE SERGEANT.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC PEACE-TIME ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The new Army is being advertised to the people as a great public service institution. This idea is being enthusiastically taken up by the people, and it is up to all officers and non-commissioned officers to bend their energies toward the realization of this ideal. The new democratic peace-time Army! Are you a member of this new Army, or do you still belong to the old Army? The old Army had its good points, but it is gone, never to return. Under our very eyes the world is changing and our Army is changing with it. Look carefully to yourself. Are you in step? The new men coming into the Army are impressed by the representation that it is a democratic Army. They are looking for a square human deal. They expect, and should receive, continuous, personal interest. The future of humanity depends upon the proper solution of the problem of its social relations. Very much depends upon how this problem is solved in the Army. A primary test of an officer's efficiency should be the degree of contentment of all under him. There may be efficiency without contentment, but there will never be contentment without efficiency. Dismiss your grievances: the heart-rending circumstance that the plumber rides in a motor you cannot afford; demotion for you, while there saunters that youngster wearing eagles instead of a captain's bars; favoritism here, undeserved censure there. This is small town stuff—or at least it is not new Army stuff. How about your boasts as to an ideal of service in the Army? Get in step with the new Democratic peace-time Army!

CAPTAIN, C.A.C.

UNIFORM AND MORALE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Much has been said regarding the uniform since the cessation of hostilities. I think that most of the men who served in the Army when the "dress blues" were in vogue will agree with me when I say that the morale was much higher then than it is at present. A snappy looking uniform would, in my opinion, do more to stimulate recruiting than all the posters now in use. While clothes do not make the man, neither does the uniform make the soldier (although it helps), but can anyone deny the fact that a man feels better, especially while away from his post, if his clothes are as neat as the clothes of the civilians he mingles with.

It is discouraging to an enlisted man who is trying to play his part in upholding the public opinion that the Army clothes its soldiers well to be told that he cannot wear his best-looking uniform, and must substitute a bariap-appearing garb with a "rookie-tail" instead. The effect is to deteriorate morale. It probably would be surprising if statistics could be obtained showing the number of men who are quitting the Service for no other reason than because of the present uniform. Apparently those responsible for regulations governing the uniform regard the question of a uniform as of trivial importance. This is a great mistake, and the present method of clothing the Army is expensive economy, as the effect on morale is not conducive to good discipline and the esprit de corps so necessary to an efficient organization.

A FIDELITY.

ADMIRAL FLETCHER COURT OF INQUIRY.

Captain Magruder Made Party to Inquiry.

The board of inquiry on the action of Rear Admiral W. S. Sims in detaching Rear Admiral William B. Fletcher, U.S.N., from his command of naval activities in France during the war, developed on March 26 that at Brest Admiral Fletcher had experienced considerable friction with his subordinates. Answering questions by the judge advocate, Capt. K. M. Bennett, U.S.N., Admiral Fletcher stated that differences arose with Capt. Thomas P. Magruder, who was detailed to staff duty ashore at Brest against his protest. Captain Magruder, said the Admiral, insisted that the organization at Brest should follow the lines of naval district organization at home. He could see no need of this change and offered to give Captain Magruder orders to visit London and consult Admiral Sims on the matter. He declined, and then assumed the duty of chief of staff. Subsequently, said the Admiral, orders came from London specifying sea duty for Captain Magruder, but Admiral Fletcher stated there was no command suitable to that officer's rank available. Asked if Captain Magruder supported him loyally and carried out his orders, Admiral Fletcher said: "I don't know about the way he carried out his orders, but I do not think that he supported me loyally."

Upon request, to which there was no objection from either Admiral Sims or Admiral Fletcher, Captain Magruder was made a party to the inquiry. Letters of commendation of Admiral Fletcher from the force commander were placed in the record, and Admiral Fletcher testified that he had no intimation until detached that he had incurred the displeasure or lacked the confidence of Admiral Sims. The latter in a personal letter expressed the view that Admiral Fletcher was not entrusting to his subordinates the details of his command, and while he knew there was opposition to his organization at Brest, he would not say that there was indifference. Had the officers taken hold enthusiastically, he stated, there would have been no reason for friction. Asked as to those opposed, Admiral Fletcher named Comdr. F. P. Baldwin, Captain Magruder, Commander Freeman and later Commander Dinger.

Relative to the sinking of the Army transport Antilles Oct. 17, 1917, when two days out from Quiberon Bay, with the loss of seventy lives, Admiral Fletcher said he had no knowledge that Commander Freeman had put to sea with part of the convoy until Freeman reported the sinking of the transport. The order issued to Freeman was placed in evidence. It directed him to proceed with four converted yachts from Brest to St. Nazaire to take out six homeward bound transports, including the Antilles. One of the yachts developed boiler trouble, said Admiral Fletcher, and a change in assignment was made, three yachts going from Brest and a fourth, the Kanawha, being ordered to join the flotilla at Quiberon Bay, thirty miles from St. Nazaire. On reaching St. Nazaire, Commander Freeman found only the Antilles, Savannah and Henderson, all troop transports, ready; the City of Atlanta was to sail later in the day. Admiral Fletcher said he received a telephone report from Commander Baldwin, naval port officer at St. Nazaire, that Freeman with two yachts and the three transports had proceeded, leaving a third yacht to convoy the City of Atlanta when ready. He took no action, said Admiral Fletcher, assuming because of his orders that Freeman intended to wait at Quiberon Bay the arrival of the rest of the convoy and escort before putting to sea.

Testimony of March 27.

Resuming his testimony on March 27, Admiral Fletcher when asked why he had no one share some of the responsibility of directing convoy operations with his chief of staff, stated that he "had not done so for the reason that he lacked confidence in Captain Magruder." Capt. N. C. Twining, of counsel for Admiral Sims, introduced a letter of Sept. 7, 1917, in which Admiral Sims emphasized to Admiral Fletcher the need for greater precision and regularity in convoy operations, and attaching to the letter a report from Chief of Naval Operations that two transport convoys had been entrusted to entirely inadequate escort on leaving the French coast. Admiral Sims again communicated with Admiral Fletcher Sept. 28, emphasizing the need for greater protection to transports on the homeward voyage, and declaring himself to be ready to carry out any remedy the commander at Brest would suggest, but "that present conditions would not be permitted to continue." He realized that a remedy was needed, said Admiral Fletcher, but the "only remedy lay in augmenting his small and poorly adapted escort forces." Repeated representations of inadequacy were made to Admiral Sims, but small results up to the time of his detachment were noted, said Admiral Fletcher. The inquiry went into details of the operations of the escort forces and their composition, and Admiral Fletcher was firm in his contention that at no time was he able with the forces at his disposal to bring about "precision and regularity" in protecting inbound and outbound convoys.

Reverting to the sinking of the Antilles March 29, Admiral Fletcher refused to reconsider his previous testimony and yield to the contention of Captain Twining, of counsel for Admiral Sims, that his orders directing the escort of the convoys had not been disobeyed by Commander Freeman. Captain Twining sought to show that the convoy order, which directed Commander Freeman, escort commander, to convoy four transports, including the Antilles, from St. Nazaire with four yachts, was literally obeyed when Freeman permitted the convoy to proceed in two sections. It was not specified, said Captain Twining, that the convoy be held together. Admiral Fletcher replied that Commander Freeman should have been governed not alone by the convoy order, but also by the general doctrine in use at that time, which prohibited the sailing of single convoys, as was permitted on this occasion by Commander Freeman. Asked what steps he had taken to insure that the convoy be held together when he was informed from St. Nazaire that Commander Freeman had sailed with part of it for Quiberon Bay, Admiral Fletcher states that he had assumed Freeman would wait there for the remainder of his convoy, as that officer was familiar with regulations concerning convoying.

Convoy Schedule Went Wrong.

Under cross-examination by Guy Mason, of Admiral Fletcher's counsel, on March 30, Admiral Fletcher discussed the trouble experienced with unreliable information on the arrival of troop transports, and stated that the predictions from both London and Paris were wrong in the main, in one instance a convoy arriving at rendezvous twelve hours ahead of schedule. As communication from convoys to shore was forbidden, much difficulty was experienced in giving adequate protection by escort forces. Concerning the Army transport Antilles, Admiral Fletcher stated that one of the three yachts—

Kanawha—escorting the convoy had turned back because of rough weather during the night and early next morning the Antilles was torpedoed. Only two yachts were escorting the three transports outbound at that time. All the yachts composing his escort force had at various times been seriously handicapped by rough weather which destroyers, he declared, would have faced without difficulty. Other questions brought out details tending to show that Admiral Fletcher's administration compared favorably with that of his successor, Admiral Henry B. Wilson. In concluding his testimony the Admiral modified his testimony concerning the service of Captain Magruder, stating that "he underwent a change for the better" after he had been at Brest awhile and had overcome his disinclination to shore duty. Captain Magruder, naval attaché at the American embassy in Paris, reported at the Navy Department on this day and appeared as an interested party to the inquiry.

Lieut. Joseph A. Carey, U.S.N.R.F., who had served as flag secretary for both Admirals Fletcher and Wilson, was the next witness. Asked how the operations orders of the two commanders compared, he said they were substantially the same. Objection on the part of Admiral Sims on the ground of irrelevancy of this line of testimony was overruled by the court. Details of his duty and of his observations while serving at Brest brought out little of importance that had impressed the lieutenant as denoting more than expected improvement in a new field of operations.

Each Officer Wanted to Run Whole Show.

Lieutenant Carey, on cross-examination, stated there were evidences of friction from the beginning at Brest, or at least a lack of harmony. Comdr. F. P. Baldwin was base commander when Admiral Fletcher was assigned to duty and friction was noticeable immediately. Admiral Fletcher, he said, notified Admiral Sims of the situation and the latter suggested that he appoint Commander Baldwin to his staff, which he did, assigning him to important duty. Commander Baldwin still believed that he should be base commander, said the witness, and other officers were also dissatisfied with their billets, so that there arose a partisanship for and against Admiral Fletcher, the staff officers criticizing the latter with a freedom that "was bound to affect the efficiency of operations," as he expressed it. He added: "Each officer seemed to want to run the whole show to suit his own ideas."

Commander Baldwin was next called and introduced letters and documents giving a chronological survey of the situation. He said the impression prevailed among all officers that Admiral Fletcher was not making full use of his staff. He told the Admiral, he said, that in his own case he hadn't enough to do to fill his time. While he would not describe conditions as causing friction, he said that there was general dissatisfaction with the administration at Brest and the officers were disgruntled because they were not given opportunity to display efficient service. Commander Baldwin was on the stand during the court's session of April 1 for direct and cross-examination.

HEARINGS ON ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

\$60,000,000 Asked for Air Service.

Hearings on the estimates in the Army Appropriation bill, the general summary of which appears on page 931, were continued by the sub-committee of the House Committee on Military Affairs on March 30 when Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Director of Army Air Service, accompanied by Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, chief of Training and Operations; Col. W. N. Hensley, of the Balloons and Airships Division, recently military attaché at The Hague, and Lieut. Col. Horace M. Hickam, chief of Information Group, appeared before the sub-committee in relation to the Army Air Service estimates for the fiscal year 1921, which came to a total of \$60,000,000. This sum was distributed approximately \$24,000,000 for new airplanes, \$8,000,000 for development, \$8,000,000 for maintenance of aeronautical equipment, and \$20,000,000 for training, camps and stations and administration. The new equipment estimated requirements of 400 pursuit planes, 115 bombers (short distance), twenty bombers (long distance), fifty attack planes, fifty observation planes, and 710 motors of 300 horsepower, of a type similar to the 300-horsepower Hispano-Suiza motor.

General Menoher presented his program with a thoroughness that apparently impressed the members of the committee, and won from Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Director of Finance, who was present, warm commendation as one of the best estimates from the point of view of preparation he had ever seen. The statement by General Menoher was so complete that few questions were asked by the committee. General Mitchell gave an outline of the accomplishments of the Army Air Service during the last year, laying emphasis on the organization of the air forces along the border, co-operation with the Artillery at Fort Sill, with the Infantry at Camp Benning, with the Coast Artillery, and the patrol maintained between Langley Field, Hampton, Va., and Mitchell Field, Garden City, L.I. He gave an instructive description of coast defense from an aeronautical standpoint and illustrated a new plan of defense from the air.

Colonel Hensley devoted the greater part of his remarks to the advancement made by the Germans with heavier-than-air machines. He said that the German development of all-metal airplanes made obsolete all American machines used in the Military and Naval Establishments, for these metal machines minimize danger from fire, which aviators fear more than any other air danger. The only inflammable part of these machines, he said, was the wood of the propellers. He told of flying boats, monoplanes with two engines in tandem, made of an aluminum alloy called "duralumin," which are practically unsinkable. He described in detail a passenger-carrying metal monoplane with four engines with the electrical and fuel equipment distributed along the edge of the wings, carrying twenty-eight passengers at a speed of 130 miles an hour. In a crash, he said, the pilot in these planes is protected by the metal and has better than a seventy-five per cent. chance of escaping injury than pilots of the planes now in use in the Army. In war they could be destroyed only by killing the pilot or by a vital hit in the propelling mechanism with some arm larger than a machine gun. These machines, he stated, could be turned out in American factories in quantity, and in storage would suffer a negligible percentage of deterioration. Producers of aluminum in this country, he declared, have given assurance that they can supply as good a quality of "duralumin" as the Germans are turning out.

As to the advance in lighter-than-air craft, Colonel Hensley stated that Germany is years ahead of any other country, and is producing machines at minimum cost. He said that he had been given an option in November,

1919, on the L-Z 125 at 12,000,000 marks, which at the rate of exchange at that time, meant \$100,000 in our money. This ship had a speed of ninety-two miles an hour, a lift of 126 tons, a disposable lift of sixty-nine tons, and was equipped with twelve engines of 300-horsepower distributed in ten gondolas. The length overall of the L-Z 125 was 775 feet, cubical capacity 3,531,660 cubic feet, or 731,000 cubic feet more than the R-38 now building in England for the U.S. Navy at a cost of \$2,500,000. The cruising radius of the L-Z 125, he stated, was around the world without stop at forty degrees north latitude, with a passenger complement of twelve accommodated in as many staterooms, having access to an observation room fitted up like a large drawing room. This was the type of rigid dirigible, he said, intended for the projected German air attack on New York city. In his opinion, Colonel Hensley stated, had the United States availed itself of the option last November this country would have had for study and design a craft which might easily have placed the nation ten years in advance of any other first-class power in lighter-than-air development.

Tank Corps Needs.

Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Rockenbach, chief of Tank Corps, and Col. John H. Rice and David M. King, both of the office of Chief of Ordnance, were heard by the sub-committee on March 31. General Rockenbach declared that, within the next year the development of the tank in the Army "will revolutionize our military and commercial system of transportation." In placing before the sub-committee the essential technical and engineering requirements of the Tank Corps, General Rockenbach said that present War Department plans are constructed on the basis of seven divisions. In this connection it is proposed to allocate one battalion of tanks to a division, and in addition of a tank battalion at the school, there will be a total of eight organized tank battalions, said the General, adding that a heavy tank battalion comprised forty-nine (heavy) tanks and a light battalion seventy-six light tanks. In order that the Army may carry on to a successful completion its experimental stages in the development of the ideal tank the General requested that an appropriation of \$368,000 be made for this purpose, which sum would be used in the purchase, test, repair and manufacture of approximately twelve tanks of different types.

The aim of the Tank Corps, continued the General, is to develop one ideal tank, and under the present experimental stages and the new devices which must be attempted a small number of types will necessarily be tried out. "Within two months," said the General, "we expect to have a tank, capable of making twelve miles an hour, mounted with better guns and more efficient in every way than our previous tanks." Further he said that this new tank while capable of making twelve miles an hour cross-country it will run at the rate of a truck on the highway. In comparing the old types used in the A.E.F., General Rockenbach stated that the new machines will take "us right to the enemy." He gave a new light on the St. Mihiel offensive by declaring that the Allies felt that the attack could not be made successfully without tanks and accordingly over 300 tanks were given by the British and French in this attack. Although the tanks aided materially in this victory yet sixty per cent. were ditched, he said. This danger will be averted in the construction of the new tanks. Chairman Kahn asked the General if he had come across German literature advising the German soldiers "not to shoot at the tanks until the machine was close to them." General Rockenbach replied in the affirmative and also stated that in the Argonne, the Germans, believing in their propagandists, who had spread reports that there were no bottoms to the tanks stood and allowed the tanks to run over and crush them.

Colonel Rice said that one of the lessons gained from the war is the importance of standardization and keeping a supply of tools and other mechanical instruments on hand to be ready for use in case of emergency. He said that his office was now engaged in making a list of standardized equipment and also including a list of new tools, which are connected with the construction of the new tanks. Chairman Kahn congratulated the Colonel on this achievement. It was also called to the attention of the committee that every two months a committee of seven members of the Society of Automotive Engineers meet with the Army tank officers at Camp Meade, Md., for the purpose of determining and arriving at the latest mechanical devices for the tanks, showing that the Army is keeping in touch with the commercial activity of the development of the tanks as well as the military end. The Ordnance is ready to turn back into the Treasury \$741,000,000 not used in its war appropriations, said Colonel Rice, adding that this figure will be largely increased. Colonel King said that before the war there were fourteen arsenals and depots and now there are thirty-two.

Q.M.C. and Transportation Needs.

Major Gen. Harry L. Rogers, Quartermaster General, and Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Chief of Transportation Service, were before the sub-committee on April 1. In most cases, said General Rogers, the Army itself is disposing of its surplus stock although it is keeping in touch with the Director of Sales. The question of disposing of the War Department property lies with the Secretary of War, the General said in response to a question. Representative McKenzie suggested that in view of the 18,000-officer personnel this was a sufficient number to carry on the Army program independent of civilian aid. General Rogers said that the Army is always ready to carry out the plans of Congress. The main shortage in equipment is a question of sizes in uniform and shoes, said the General. General Hines stated that the Transportation Service at this date decided that a \$57,000,000 appropriation would be enough for its purposes. His plans proposed the retention of eleven transports for the Army, with six of this number allotted for the Pacific, said General Hines. He cited an instance of the economical policy of the Service declaring that thirty years ago the transport Kilpatrick was valued at \$660,000 and by the expenditure of \$100,000 for repairs the Service will be able to obtain \$1,049,000 for the vessel. There are 797 vessels of all types in the Service at present and it is proposed to retain 632, he said.

General Hines declared that the Army terminals in Boston, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Norfolk and other places were good investments and already several were giving a seven per cent. return on the investment. In every case where transports and vessels were taken over by the Army the charter came through the Shipping Board, which made all the contracts. In 1919 the Service made a saving of \$109,000,000 for the Government, said the General, who added that the question of placing enlisted men on the ships to serve with civilians was now under consideration. The Army supplies, including surplus, at present was valued at two billion dollars, he said. Present plans call for the retention of sufficient supplies to supply 1,000,000 men in reserve, this supply to be kept on hand until there is a sufficient production throughout the country.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Major Gen. Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., an officer of exceptionally distinguished service, was transferred to the retired list as of March 27, 1920, for disability incurred in line of duty. His retirement causes a vacancy in the list of permanent brigadier generals, and it is anticipated in Marine Corps circles that a selection to fill the vacancy will be made from among, viz.: Brig. Gen. Wendell C. Neville, who commanded the 4th Brigade, A.E.F.; Logan Feland, now commanding the 2d Provisional Brigade in Santo Domingo, and Smedley D. Butler, who commanded Camp Pontanzen, near Brest. General Neville, the senior, it is also believed in usually well informed circles, will be the officer recommended by the Secretary of the Navy. We reserve mention of the services of General Waller for another week.

Major Arthur M. Ferguson, Inf., U.S.A., was on March 29, 1920, retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto. Major Ferguson is the holder of a Congressional Medal of Honor and also of the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in battle. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for most conspicuous gallantry in action Sept. 28, 1899, near Porac, Luzon, P.I., where he charged alone a body of the enemy and captured a captain while serving as a first lieutenant, 36th U.S. Volunteer Infantry. The Distinguished Service Cross was awarded Oct. 10, 1919, for "extraordinary heroism in action against an armed enemy at Calumpit, P.I., April 26, 1899, while serving as corporal, 20th Kansas Volunteer Infantry. At the imminent risk of his life he voluntarily crawled through a network of iron beams underneath a bridge and, inch by inch, worked his way hand over hand across the bridge until he was underneath an insurgent's outpost, obtaining a complete description of the condition of the bridge." Major Ferguson was born in Kansas Dec. 11, 1877, and during the war with Spain served in the 20th Kansas Infantry as a corporal and sergeant and also as a first lieutenant of the 36th U.S. Volunteer Infantry in Philippine campaigns. He entered the Regular Army Feb. 2, 1901, as a second lieutenant of Infantry. During the World War he served as a temporary colonel. His last post of duty was at Fort Leavenworth. Major Ferguson is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School.

First Lieut. Frank C. Rogers, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., was on March 26, 1920, ordered retired from active service with rank of captain, to date from Sept. 19, 1919, the date upon which he would have been promoted if found physically qualified.

Second Lieut. Dudley M. Brown, Q.M. Corps, was retired from active service March 25, 1920. He was born in West Virginia, March 26, 1856, and was commissioned a second lieutenant under the provision of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, granting commissions as second lieutenants, Q.M.C., to the pay clerks then in active service. During the World War he served as a temporary captain and major.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Willis G. Whitten, Engrs., U.S.A. (1st Lieut., Corps of Engrs., Regular Army), died at Coblenz, Germany, March 13, 1920. He was born in Nebraska, Oct. 10, 1892, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Engineer-O.R.C., June 11, 1917. He was commissioned a second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, in the Regular Army July 7, 1918, and was appointed a temporary captain the same date. Captain Whitten's death, as first given out, was erroneously reported as Willis G. Whittier.

The body of Lieut. Robert M. Stocker, U.S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps, who was killed in a flying boat crash into Delaware river on Nov. 24, 1919, was recovered on March 18, 1920. Burial took place in Old St. John's Churchyard at Hampton, Va., March 31, 1920, with military and civil honors. Lieutenant Stocker enlisted in the Navy on the outbreak of the World War at the age of nineteen and went into training for the Flying Corps. He was commissioned an ensign in November, 1917, and served overseas for a year, returning after the signing of the armistice. In the list of medal awards contained in the Secretary's annual report Lieutenant Stocker is listed for the D.S.C. He was the son of Capt. Robert Stocker (C.C.), U.S. Navy, and Mrs. Stocker.

Donald Chester Stith, class of 1850, U.S.M.A., died in the Confederate Home at Austin, Texas, March 18, 1920, aged ninety. His father was of an old Virginia family, his mother a native of Maryland. He was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, July 21, 1829. Some years later his parents returned to Maryland, whence he was appointed to the Military Academy. He served with the 5th Infantry in the Indian Territory, Texas and New Mexico, becoming captain Aug. 8, 1861, but cast his lot with the Confederacy and was dismissed Sept. 25, 1861. He served as colonel on the staff of Gen. Stephen D. Lee until the close of the Civil War, after which he was for six years in the insurance business in St. Louis, and later taught in the public schools of Texas. He was admitted to the Confederate Home in Austin in June, 1894, and was an inmate of the home for nearly twenty-six years. At the time of his death he was the second oldest living graduate of the Military Academy, according to the records kept at that institution.

In announcing with profound sorrow the death of Col. John Richard North, commanding 2d Regiment, Inf., Connecticut State Guard, at Richmond, Va., March 26, 1920, of pneumonia, the Military Emergency Board of Connecticut says: "The death of Colonel North closes the career of a faithful and efficient officer, who during his years of service devoted his time and unusual abilities to the upbuilding and improvement of the National and State Guard."

Mrs. Elizabeth Eure Britt-Benton, daughter of the late Rev. T. Y. Eure and mother of Capt. S. Y. Britt, U.S.A., died at Greensboro, N.C., on March 9, 1920.

Frederick Griswold Barnard, father of Mrs. C. M. Rand, Mr. Daniel Barnard and Mrs. Frank Le Boutilier, died at Norwich, Conn., March 31, 1920.

Mrs. Jennie Grace Clarke, mother of Capt. G. S. Clarke, 1st Inf., U.S.A., died at Portland, Ore., March 22, 1920.

Mr. George C. Hay, son-in-law of Col. Charles L. Phillips, Coast Art., U.S.A., died at Mountain View Park, Cape Elizabeth, Me., March 22, 1920.

A son, John Hartwell Hinemou, 3d, born at New

Haven, Conn., March 29, 1920, to the wife of Capt. John H. Hinemou, Jr., U.S.A., died the same day.

Mrs. Lulu Byne Wilson, mother of Mrs. John D. Reardon, died March 27, 1920, at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., where Colonel Reardon is stationed.

Mrs. J. Numa Augustin, mother of Lieut. J. Numa Augustin, jr., 24th U.S. Inf., who died of wounds received at San Juan Hill, July 1, 1898, died at New Orleans, La., March 25, 1920.

Mrs. J. C. Cowin, widow of General Cowin, and mother of Major William B. Cowin, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., died at her home, 332 South 37th street, Omaha, Nebr., March 21, 1920.

Sergt. Major Ashley Newman, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was on duty at the Coast Artillery training center, Fort Monroe, was burned to death in his quarters on March 17. Sergeant Newman was unusually well educated. He entered the Service upon the declaration of war with Germany and had been on duty at Fort Monroe since 1919.

Miss Sergt. John McKinney, Battery A, 44th Art., C.A.C., formerly of Fort Totten, Long Island, N.Y., was killed March 24, 1920, in Columbia, S.C., in an automobile accident. He was returning to camp Jackson, S.C., after purchasing supplies. The driver lost control of the automobile, which crashed into a concrete telephone pole, killing the sergeant instantly. "His honesty and uprightness," writes an old comrade, "won him the friendship of every officer and enlisted man in the regiment, who deeply mourn his untimely death. Sergeant McKinney served in Cuba, the Philippine Islands, on the Mexican border and in France during the last war. He had in nearly twenty-five years' service, receiving character 'excellent' on every discharge he had been given. His service was in the 2d Cavalry, June 6, 1898, to Jan. 16, 1908; 101st Co., C.A.C., March 13, 1908, to March 12, 1911; Q.M. Corps, March 13, 1911, to March 12, 1914; 44th Art., C.A.C., April 2, 1914, to date of death. He is survived by two brothers, who reside in Atchison, Kas."

Deaths of officers in the United States and places not covered by printed casualty reports announced by the War Department for the week ended March 29, 1920:

Brig. Gen. Charles Bird, U.S.A., retired, at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 22, 1920.

Capt. Willis G. Whitten, at Coblenz, March 13, 1920. Captain Whitten's death was erroneously reported as Willis G. Whittier in memorandum issued last week.

NAVY DEATHS.

March 25—Clifford L. Phillips, electrician, third class, U.S.N.; drowning.

March 26—King Jones, mess attendant, third class, U.S.N.; drowning.

March 27—Stephen Clark, jr., lieutenant (j.g.), U.S. N.R.F., attached to 5th Naval District.

March 19—Norman C. Grimm, machinist, second class, U.S.N.; drowning.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Commodore John T. Newton, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Newton, of Pinehurst, N.C., announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Constance Seabury Newton, to E. Franklin Lowe, of Plainfield, N.J. Miss Newton is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Augustine M. Newton and a granddaughter of the late Major Gen. John Newton, U.S.A. Mr. Lowe is a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lowe and served in the United States Naval Air Service during the World War.

Dr. Robert Early Baden, of Brandywine, Prince George's county, Md., announces the engagement of Miss Eleanor Heave to Col. Robert Urie Patterson, M.C. (G.S.C.), U.S.A. The marriage is expected to take place in October, 1920.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold M. Wilcox, of 157 West 57th street, New York city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Horsman Wilcox, to Major John F. Corby, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son of George M. Corby, of Philadelphia. Miss Wilcox is a granddaughter of Edward I. Horsman and a great-granddaughter of Philip Hone, Mayor of New York in 1834. During the war she served as a Red Cross nurse in the Brooklyn Naval Hospital. Major Corby served a year in the French army, leaving it to be commissioned in October, 1916, in the U.S. Army. He again went abroad in July, 1917, and returned in September last with General Pershing's composite regiment. The wedding is set for May 22 at the Plaza.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Dales and Capt. Benjamin Franklin Harmon took place March 10, 1920, in the ballroom of the Tivoli Hotel, Colon, Canal Zone. The room was beautifully decorated with palms and flowers, while through the center was arranged an aisle with satin ribbons attached to the columns down which the bridal party walked to the altar. Overhead and at the entrance to the room was a basket of white gardenias and greens hung from the ceiling, garlands of which marked the way to the altar. A huge wedding bell of orange blossoms and greens hung over the heads of the bridal party at the altar. The groomsmen were Lieutenants Harding, Blessey, Warren, Hawkins, Cassard, Watson, Hamilton, Weathers, Austin, Doogan, Major Irvine and Lieutenant Whitley. The bridesmaids were Miss Harding and Miss Bristow. Mrs. Borne was matron of honor. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Carson. A buffet supper was served in the pergola of the hotel. Dancing was enjoyed by the guests for the rest of the evening. Capt. and Mrs. Harmon sailed for the States on the Alliance for their honeymoon.

Col. Russell C. Langdon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Langdon announce the marriage of their sister, Miss Zoe A. Semple, to Mr. Arthur Mandeville Vassall. Mr. and Mrs. Vassall will be at home after the first of April at the Hotel Marion, Salem, Ore.

Lieut. Walter S. Carrington, U.S.N., and Miss Catherine A. O'Connor, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. O'Connor, of St. Paul, Minn., were married at the winter home of the bride's parents in Coronado, Calif., on March 22, 1920. Rev. J. W. Connor, of Sacred Heart Church, officiating, assisted by Revs. A. B. W. Wood and William O'Gorman. Music was furnished by the Hotel del Coronado orchestra. Miss Ellen Henderson was maid of honor and the Misses Helen Warren, Elizabeth Spence, Alice Wangerheim, Helen Love, Warren, Kendall and Ellen Jane Jones were bridesmaids. Lieut. John E. Reinburg acted as best man, while the ushers were Lieuts. J. A. Vincent, R. V. Carney, R. V. Twining, K. MacGinnis and A. Rembert and Ensign H. J.

Bellingham. A wedding dinner was served at Hotel del Coronado, and the wedding cake was cut by the bride with her husband's sword. Lieut. and Mrs. Carrington left on an automobile tour of California. The bridegroom is attached to the U.S.S. Radford.

An interesting event at Fort McPherson, Ga., was the wedding of Miss Ruth Lawrence and Lieut. Roy J. MacGee, Inf., U.S.A. (emergency), which was solemnized March 17, 1920, at the Nurses' Red Cross House. The recreation hall and the large living room were decorated with pink sweet peas, peach blossoms and trailing honeysuckle. An altar, banked with ferns, was at the far end of the room. At the first strains of the wedding march Misses Hiller, Wiggs, Jones, Miller, Schweitzerhoff, Shepard and Bach, wearing sweet pea shades of organdy gowns and bearing ribbons, formed an aisle for the bridal party. Miss Margaret Anne Stewart, gowned in pink satin and carrying pink roses, led the bridal party. She was followed by Miss Lois Looney, maid of honor, gowned in orchid georgette crepe, and carrying pink roses. The bride was attired in white net over white satin, her veil held in place by orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses and freesia. Miss Alice D. Agnew, who entered with the bride, wore white charmeuse, with a corsage of violets and pink roses. The bride and her attendants were met at the altar by the bridegroom and his attendants, Lieut. Willard E. Beanblossom and Lieutenant Manlove. The ring ceremony was performed by Chaplain John A. Randolph. All the nurses and reconstruction aids of the post were guests. Among the officers and their wives present were Col. and Mesdames T. S. Bratton and W. H. Wilgram, Majors and Mesdames Henry K. Stinson, W. T. Weissinger, Robert Skelton, Thomas L. Gore, Capt. and Mesdames Thomas Stewart, George Klugh, Butler and Karl Kesmodel, Mrs. Kesmodel, sr., Lieut. and Mrs. Albert E. Fields, Col. L. P. Williamson, Col. H. S. Hansell, Captain Baker and Lieutenant Sharp. Mrs. MacGee was, previous to her marriage, one of the nurses of the hospital. Lieutenant MacGee is an instructor in the reconstruction division of the hospital.

Miss Sara Marie Lawless, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lawless, of St. Elmore, Tenn., and Joseph H. Jones, formerly first lieutenant, 16th Infantry, of Clarendon, Texas, were married March 24, 1920, at the home of the bride. Rev. John W. Inzer, formerly chaplain, 14th Infantry, officiated, using the double ring ceremony. The attendants were Mrs. Albert Doyle, matron of honor; Miss Ruth Arp, matron of honor; with Miss Harriette Seagle, Catherine Lawless, Helen Jewel, as bridesmaids. The groomsmen were Jack Jewel, Capt. J. M. Blackley and Lieut. R. E. Weaver. Lieut. J. T. Baker acted as best man, and little Miss Stella Joyce McCarty served as ring bearer. The ribbon bearers were little Miss Anna Rose Harrington and Miss Agatha Martin. In the drawing room, where the nuptials took place, stood an altar of palms and Easter lilies. Jackson vine was entwined around the floral arrangement and was also festooned on the lights and windows. The bridesmaids wore spring dresses of organdy in shades of yellow, orchid and blue. They wore short veils. The maid of honor wore Nile green organdy and carried a shower bouquet of Ophelia roses. The maids and matron of honor wore veils which were caught with sprays of rosebuds. The bride, who entered with her father, was gowned in a full bridal toilet of white moonlight satin made with a court train and trimmings of real lace. Her veil, which was the length of her skirt, was caught around the hair with a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses and sweet peas.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Reynolds, of Glen Ridge, N.J., announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Margaret Coventry Sanford, to Lieut. Maurice S. Stevenson, Inf., U.S.A. (emergency). Lieutenant Stevenson was seriously wounded while with the A.E.F. in France, and received the D.S.C. He has been under treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C. Miss Sanford is the eldest daughter of the late William Moore Sanford and Julia Burt Sanford, and for the last year has been doing reconstruction work at the Walter Reed Hospital.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Anderson, member of an old Army family, and youngest daughter of Mrs. Florence Allison Anderson and the late Brig. Gen. H. R. Anderson, U.S.A., to Mr. Harold Sherman Wells, of Scranton, Pa., took place a few days ago at Chevy Chase, Md. The ceremony was performed in All Saints' Church by Canon Austin, in the presence of a small company of relatives and close friends. A breakfast followed at Rauscher's. Miss Anderson, older sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and the best man was Mr. T. L. Dodge, of New York. The two ushers were Major D. C. Anderson, U.S.A., of Camp Dix, brother of the bride, and Mr. H. N. Woolsey, of New York. The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. W. A. Anderson, of Trenton, N.J., wore a gown of white satin made on simple lines with a jacket of rare chintilly lace, a family heirloom, with a veil of delicate point lace, also an heirloom in the bride's family, and she carried white lilacs and white roses. The maid of honor was in heavy white crepe de chine, embroidered in white, with a black tulle hat. She carried orchids. Later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Wells left for a wedding trip, later to sail for Geneva, Switzerland, where Mr. Wells is connected with the International Red Cross. Among out-of-town guests were Col. R. F. Ames, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ames, of Oyster Bay; Miss Thelma A. Tiley, Miss Lulu O. Smith, Miss Margaret E. Taylor, Miss Katherine C. Miller, of Southampton, England; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Wells, parents of the bridegroom, and his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Phillips, of Scranton, Pa.

The marriage of Miss Mary Frances Shane and Lieut. Charles Wheatley, U.S.N., will take place in Easter week at St. Thomas's Church, Washington. Only the families of the bride and bridegroom will be present.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Reed, of Beacon, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Virginia, to Lieut. Corman L. Hahn, U.S.A., of Wisconsin. Lieutenant Hahn was graduated from West Point, class of 1920, and is now stationed at Camp Humphreys, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Lathrop, of Quincy, Mass., announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Maud Ingram Lathrop, to Lieut. Comdr. Charlie P. McFeaters, U.S.N., on March 20, 1920, at the Old South Church, Boston, Mass.

TRANSFER OF ENLISTED MEN OF THE ARMY.

A general order was directed to be issued by the Secretary of War on March 31 providing that hereafter no transfers of enlisted personnel will be made from the Corps of Engineers, the Medical Department, the Chemical Warfare Service, the Ordnance Department and the

Signal Corps to the Quartermaster Corps under provisions of Section II, G.O. 10, War Dept., 1919.

PERSONALS.

(Communications to this column are always welcome.)

Col. and Mrs. E. R. Tilton were recent guests at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles.

Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell, widow of Colonel Bromwell, U.S.A., entertained a company of eighteen guests at dinner at her home on Q street, Washington, on March 24.

Mrs. Drexel Biddle entertained at dinner at the Willard, Washington, on March 28, in honor of Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Barnett.

Miss Cassin Porter, daughter of the late Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., sailed for France this week, to engage in reconstruction work among the poor of Flanders.

Mrs. John R. Williams, widow of Colonel Williams, U.S.A., is spending the Easter holidays with her daughter, Mrs. John Ballantyne Pitney, at her home in Morristown, N.J.

Mrs. Louis C. Scherer, wife of Colonel Scherer, U.S.A., who is visiting in Washington, entertained at luncheon at the Café St. Mark on March 27. Colonel Scherer is stationed in Boston.

Brig. Gen. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. McCawley have had as their guest in Washington Mrs. Henry Clews, of New York, and entertained at dinner in her honor on March 25.

Mrs. George W. Laws, wife of Captain Laws, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Michigan, who has been visiting in Philadelphia for some weeks, has returned to her home on College avenue, Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. John C. Fremont, widow of Captain Fremont, U.S.N., and her mother, Mrs. Anderson, left Washington on March 24 and went to their country home at Pemberton, N.J., where they will spend two weeks.

Mrs. Philip Andrews, wife of Rear Admiral Andrews, U.S.N., is visiting Mrs. Laws, wife of Capt. George W. Laws, U.S.N., at her home in Annapolis. Mrs. Andrews will sail shortly for Europe to join Admiral Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lewis Reese, of Rock Island, Ill., announce the birth of their son, Thomas Lewis Reese, Jr., on March 23, 1920. Mr. Reese was a first lieutenant with 10th U.S. Infantry from March, 1917, to February, 1919.

Miss Katharine Osborne Barton and Miss Ellen Frances Barton, daughters of Lieut. Col. Frank A. Barton, U.S.A., of Ithaca, N.Y., are spending the Easter holidays in Washington as guests of their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Gans, at their apartment at the Iowa.

Mrs. Percy K. Robottom, wife of Lieutenant Commander Robottom, U.S.N., who has been spending some months at Pensacola, Fla., is with her young daughter, now visiting at the home of her father, Lieut. Comdr. Alexander F. Magruder, U.S.N., on Jefferson place, Washington.

Major Clarence Longacre, U.S.A., on duty in the office of the Chief, Motor Transport Corps, Washington, D.C., has been transferred to Motor Transport General Depot, Camp Normoyle, Texas. Major Longacre, Mrs. Longacre and son, Endicott, will leave Washington for Texas the first week in April.

Mrs. Clara A. Gilmore Price, widow of Brig. Gen. Butler D. Price, U.S.A., has left Washington, via New Orleans, for San Diego, Calif., to visit her daughter, Mrs. Carver Howland, for several months. She desires to express her appreciation of the kindness of many friends in her great sorrow.

Mrs. Donald Hollingsworth Noble, wife of Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Noble, gave a children's party March 23 in honor of the fourth birthday anniversary of their small daughter, Ann Elizabeth. Eleven guests were present: Eleanor Guckes, Barbara Smith, Joy Dickens, Migels Gardiner, Luis Butterworth, Anne Brantigan, Spencer Potter, Henry Kurts, Douglas Gardiner, Heston Bates and Joseph Peck.

Lieut. Comdr. Semmes Read, U.S.N., retired, who died in the naval hospital in Washington, D.C., March 23, 1920, left his sword and other personal belongings to an elder brother, and bequeathed to his mother and two sisters stock in a Washington company in which he was interested, according to the will filed at Washington, March 30. The remainder of the estate the testator gave to Miss Lucy C. Cooper, a nurse, who attended him during his long illness.

Brig. Gen. F. C. Marshall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Marshall and the advisory committee of the 1st Division, U.S.A., Memorial Fund, have issued invitations to the ball to be given at the Hawaiian Gardens, Louisville, Ky., April 6. The proceeds of the ball are to be devoted to the erection of a suitable memorial to be erected in Washington or at Arlington Cemetery to honor the memory of the heroic dead. The 1st Division lost in killed in action or died of wounds 4,899 officers and men. The ball will be a very notable event and many of Louisville's leading citizens are among those interested in it.

Lieut. Col. Lincoln C. Andrews, U.S.A., retired, who during the World War was a temporary brigadier general and was in command of the 86th Division, has been made an officer of the French Legion of Honor and a commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy. Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, commander of the Eastern Department, presented the decorations on behalf of the French and Italian governments at Governors Island, N.Y., March 31. The present address of Colonel Andrews is New York Trust Company, 26 Broad street, New York city.

Major Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., U.S.A., gave a dinner at the Army and Navy Club in Washington March 20, at which Mr. Samuel Gompers and Guy H. Oyster were guests of honor. Other guests were Major Gen. Peter E. Traub, Col. Robert I. Rees, Col. Russell C. Langdon, Major John T. Axton and Chaplain Joseph P. Gregory. The military service was the chief topic of conversation. General Traub described the awarding of the Croix de Guerre to three enlisted men of his command by the French government as they lay wounded in hospitals in France. In one instance the Croix de Guerre was pinned on the breast of the soldier just prior to his being placed under an anesthetic for a major operation for wounds received in an early morning attack. Mr. Gompers' recital of the benefits a young man of his acquaintance had received from a few years' service in the Army made plain the individual attention given to a man serving in the Army. He told of the transformation for the better in the case of the son of a close friend, whose parents had thought Army service would undermine his health.

Miss Lucy W. Gary is visiting her niece, Mrs. Woodfin G. Jones, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Mrs. Alfred B. Johnson entertained at luncheon on March 23 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington.

Col. Charles H. McKinstry, U.S.A., arrived at the Hotel Alcazar, St. Augustine, Fla., from Miami, Fla., on March 26.

A son, Dick Moss Ladd, was born to Capt. Oliver M. Ladd, Phil. Scouts, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ladd at Manila, P.I., Jan. 18, 1920.

A daughter was born to Lieut. Col. Louis D. Pepin, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Pepin at Fort Morgan, Ala., on March 23, 1920.

Capt. John A. Minnis, U.S.M.C., who has been ordered to duty at headquarters from San Diego, Calif., will be assistant aviation officer.

Miss Lariette Perry, of St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Ill., is spending the spring vacation with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Howard R. Perry, U.S.A., 720 East 14th street, Davenport, Iowa.

Capt. W. A. Cornell, 1st Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. Cornell have recently joined the garrison at Fort Apache, Ariz., Captain Cornell having been transferred to this station from Douglas, Ariz.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. F. P. Traynor, U.S.N., with their children have returned to Norfolk after a ten days' visit to the parents of Mrs. Traynor, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Moffitt, of Plattsburg, N.Y.

Capt. and Mrs. Joseph P. Aleshire, U.S. Cav., announce the birth of a daughter, Page Aleshire, at Fort Riley, Kas., March 14, 1920.

Mrs. Bubb, wife of Gen. J. W. Bubb, U.S.A., 2103 Grant avenue, Wilmington, Del., is slowly recovering from a fall on Feb. 5, 1920.

A son was born to Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Byrne, Supply Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Byrne at St. Ann's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., on March 20, 1920.

Capt. E. P. Norwood, U.S.M.C., has been ordered home from Quantico, Va., to await action of a retiring board. He was wounded in battle in France.

A daughter was born at Millville, Pa., March 15, 1920, to the wife of Mr. E. E. Cadman, formerly lieutenant with the 20th Military Police at Greenville, S.C.

Capt. Howard R. Smalley, 3d Cav., returned last week from New York city to Fort Myer, Va., where he made the annual inspection of Troop A, 1st Cav., and the 71st Infantry, National Guard of New York.

The following officers of the U.S. Army sailed in the Antigone from Antwerp for Danzig and New York March 18: Col. Edward P. Orton, Richmond Smith and George M. Russell, Lieut. Col. Charles A. Chapman, Majors Benjamin Balfant and Calvin H. Goddard.

Col. Francis O. Marshall, formerly in command of the 2d Infantry Brigade, has received his assignment to the 10th and will leave Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., about April 10 for his new station at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Col. and Mrs. Marshall have made many friends in Louisville who join with the 1st Division in regretting their departure.

Col. Guy D. Goff, U.S.A., and Mrs. Goff entertained Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., commanding the A.F. in G., and Mrs. Allen and officials of the American section of the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission at dinner at Coblenz, Germany, on March 2, says the Amaroc News. Other guests included Col. and Mrs. Harry E. Knight, Major Dale F. McDonald and Capt. Samuel Marshall and Mrs. Marshall. Colonel Goff is on duty at Coblenz in connection with the civil affairs branch of the A.F. in G.

Commodore L. E. O. Charlton, British air attaché in Washington, after meeting at San Francisco the Prince of Wales, who is en route to Australia by way of Panama Canal and San Francisco, will be the guest of Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., commander Western Department, and Col. H. H. Arnold, U.S.A., department Air Service officer, Western Department. While on the Pacific coast, he will inspect the pilot school at March Field, balloon school at Arcadia; also Rockwell and Mather Fields.

A cordial reception was accorded to Brig. Gen. Eben Swift, U.S.A., at Urbana, Ill., on March 15 and 16, when he delivered lectures at the University of Illinois on the subject, "Features of the American Campaign in the World War." General Swift, who was formerly in command of the 82d Division, spoke to two audiences composed of instructors of the university, students and the general public, aggregating four thousand persons. On March 23 he spoke at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., and at the University of Cincinnati on March 26. He was at the Ohio State University March 29 and left for Pittsburgh on March 30 to speak at the University of Pittsburgh and at Carnegie Institute.

Lieut. Kinsley W. Slauson, U.S.N., Motor Transport officer at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., and Mrs. Slauson entertained Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, Air Ser., for the week-end of March 21. Lieutenant Maynard, who is on a recruiting flight, was delayed at Baton Rouge by a burnt-out armature. Capt. Sydney Smith, U.S.A., commandant at the Louisiana State University, Mrs. Smith and Lieut. and Mrs. Slauson gave a dinner in honor of Lieutenant Maynard, at which were present also Col. and Mrs. J. S. Cecil, of the New Orleans Recruiting Service; Captain Sage, formerly of the British air service, and Lieuts. Mayes and F. N. Brady, both of the Army Recruiting Service for the New Orleans district. After seeing Lieutenant Maynard take the air for Little Rock, Ark., Mrs. Slauson flew to New Orleans in a Curtiss JN-4 plane piloted by Lieut. H. G. Boonstra, a former Army flier. She was the first woman passenger to make the hundred-mile flight between the two cities.

At a dinner-dance given at Coblenz, Germany, on March 5, by Pierrepont B. Noyes, of the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission, and Mrs. Noyes, in honor of General Degoutte, of the French army, who during the last few months of the World War was chief of staff of the armies operating under the King of Belgium in Flanders, the general offered a toast in honor of Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, Major Gens. J. T. Dickman and H. T. Allen, U.S.A., the two former having commanded American Armies in Germany, and General Allen, commanding the present force, says the Amaroc News of March 7. He spoke gratefully of the memory of the activities of the divisions which served under those officers. His admiration for the American soldiers, he declared, was based on a close acquaintance with them. Among the guests were Major Gen. Henry T. Allen and Mrs. Allen; Col. L. L. Hunt and Col. and Mrs. David L. Stone, several French army officers and a number of American and French civilians, including several ladies. General Degoutte, who is in command of the French forces on the Rhine, returned to his headquarters at Mayence after the dance.

Mrs. R. S. Sample and son, Rolfe S., Jr., will shortly resign Lieutenant Sample at Fort Ontario, N.Y., after a stay of several weeks with Col. and Mrs. W. R. Sample at 1402 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Sue R. Merriman and her daughter, Patricia, are guests of Mrs. Merriman's sister, Mrs. A. R. Rub, of Westfield, N.J. Mrs. Merriman will remain three or four weeks before returning to the Presidio of San Francisco.

Mrs. Augusta McWhorter, Miss Edna L. McWhorter and Miss Elizabeth J. Pinkerton, of New York, who have been on a visit to Lieut. and Mrs. David McWhorter, U.S. Naval Radio Station, Cayey, P.R., sailed for the States March 21.

Miss Ross, sister of the wife of Captain Bubb, U.S.A., has opened her house at 48 Cumberland, Plattsburg, N.Y., to a few guests for the spring and summer. The grounds of the Brick House run directly to the shores of Lake Champlain.

Mrs. William Pennock Rogers, widow of Brig. Gen. W. P. Rogers, has left Hotel Grafton, Washington, D.C., where she has spent several weeks, and has returned to the home of her mother, Mrs. William Gordon Browning, Winona, Minn.

Miss Myra Rivers, daughter of Col. Tyree R. Rivers, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rivers, who is attending the Georgetown Visitation Convent, is spending the Easter holidays with her parents at their apartment in the Kedrick on K street, Washington.

Col. William W. Harts, U.S.A., chief of staff to Major Gen. H. T. Allen, commanding the American Forces in Germany and provost marshal in the district of Paris at the end of hostilities, arrived at New York March 30 by the French liner La Lorraine.

The District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will hold a meeting at the New Willard, Washington, on Wednesday, April 7, 1920, at eight o'clock p.m. An original paper entitled "An Authentic History of the American Flag" will be read by the author, Companion Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N. Rev. J. Henning Nelms, D.D., will also address the commandery.

Lieut. Comdr. Alexander Ryan, U.S.N.R.F., whose home is in San Francisco, and who is chief engineer of the Matson Navigation Company of that city, has been appointed efficiency engineer of the company, and is to have charge of the construction of two vessels of 14,000 tons each whose keels are soon to be laid, and which will be operated by the company for freight service between San Francisco and Honolulu.

Lieut. Col. Selby H. Frank, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., the commanding officer of New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N.Y., has been appointed commanding officer of Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N.J. As we announced in our issue of March 27 the New York Arsenal, established in 1833, after over eighty years' service as an Ordnance Department garrison, has been ordered dismantled and transferred to Raritan Arsenal.

Lieutenant Simmonds, U.S.A., and Mrs. Simmonds, of Blackstone Military Academy, Blackstone, Va., entertained at a dinner party at the Hotel Petersburg on March 25. Their guests were Professor Loving and the following R.O.T.C. cadet officers: Messick, McCumber, Duncan, Arent, Barnett, Edwards, Johnson, Chesley, Engart, Leeds, Bedall and Cobb. After a very enjoyable evening the party motored back to Blackstone.

Capt. E. D. Barlow, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barlow and their house guest, Miss Reardon, entertained with a bridge party on March 17 at the Presidio of San Francisco. The table decorations and refreshments were in green, in keeping with St. Patrick's day. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Gillis, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. H. White, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Nelson, Major and Mrs. Rose, Capt. and Mrs. W. R. White, Lieut. Allen Cameron, Mrs. Slaughter and Mrs. Rittenhouse.

Major and Mrs. Nathaniel E. Callon, in celebration of their seventh wedding anniversary, on March 26, entertained at dinner at the St. Francis Hotel, St. Joseph, Mo., Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Collins, Capt. George R. Hodge and Lieut. William H. Roberts. The table was especially set and decorated with ferns with a centerpiece of red carnations. Those officers all belong to the 4th Infantry stationed at Camp Pike, Ark., but are on detached service on recruiting duty at St. Joseph.

Lieut. Col. Paul B. Malone, U.S.A., War Plans Division of the General Staff, was the guest of the City Club of Baltimore on the occasion of the weekly luncheon March 20. Colonel Malone was the principal speaker of the day, addressing a highly representative body of Baltimoreans on the main causes of war and the necessity for universal training which will prepare the youth of the country for civic responsibility and national defense. After the luncheon the speaker was the guest of the family of Major Edward S. Donoho, who was a member of the staff of the 10th Brigade, which General Malone commanded in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

Mrs. William H. Wilson, wife of Major Wilson, U.S.A., and her aunt, Miss Black, as joint hostesses gave a tea and march 19 at the Presidio of San Francisco in honor of Mrs. Dannemiller, wife of Lieut. Col. A. F. Dannemiller, who was to leave for Honolulu on April 5. The Wilson home was decorated with yellow acacia, daffodils, and wild flowers in profusion, the tea table having a centerpiece of rose pink carnations. Among the invited guests were Mesdames Jones, Carleton, Clarke, Haynes, Kennedy, Arnold, Baker, Bristol, Bull, Cassidy, Casper, Fenner, Foster, Fowler, Gillis, Gambriel, Harrison, Huber, McCleave, McKell, Nelson, Pashkoski, Phillip, Pierce, Parker, Porter, Shaw, Shephard, Stuart, Snyder, Wells, White, Trapp, Zollars, Misses Luffborough and Pierce. Assisting the hostesses in the dining room were Mesdames W. B. Renziehausen, Charles Berle, Walter Lee, Reesman and Miss Rose Clarke. Miss Nellie Carleton presided at the tea table.

Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Allen entertained at dinner at Coblenz, Germany, on March 1, Lieut. G. C. Stafford, U.S.A., editor of the Amaroc News; Miss Ruth Dennis, of the American Red Cross, and Miss Louise Yarrington, of the Y.W.C.A., says the News of March 7. The function was given in honor of the United States. On March 3 Gen. and Mrs. Allen entertained Col. and Mrs. F. W. Sladen, Col. and Mrs. William Margetts, Col. E. H. Bruns, Major and Mrs. D. L. Henderson, Lieutenants Marel and Fournier, of the French army, and Miss E. Watson, of the Y.W.C.A. On March 4, M. Rousselier, the French High Commissioner, dined with General and Mrs. Allen. The next evening General Degoutte, commanding the French army on the Rhine, and Pierrepont B. Noyes, of the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission, and Mrs. Noyes were their guests, while on March 8 Gen. Alexander Russell, of the British army, and Col. W. F. H. Godson, U.S.A., dined with them.

Major Robert F. Hyatt, Field Art., U.S.A., entertained at dinner at the Café St. Mark, Washington, on March 31.

Miss Elizabeth Grinnell, granddaughter of Major Gen. O. H. Ernst, U.S.A., with her mother has been making a short visit to New York.

A daughter, Sally Rea Josephine Bruns, was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. H. F. Bruns, U.S.N., on March 26, 1920, at Brooklyn, N.Y.

Col. George S. Patton, Jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Patton entertained a large company at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, on March 24.

Capt. Charles C. Bodeker, U.S.A., who is serving with the A.F. in G., and Mrs. Bodeker gave a dinner at the officers' club, Coblenz, on March 3 for Lieut. Cols. and Mesdames J. M. Wainwright, P. H. Bagby, H. J. Weeks, John W. Downer, George M. Peek, Major T. de la M. Allen, Lieut. W. C. Webster, U.S.A., Miss Taylor, Miss Barksdale and Miss Davenport, states the *Amaroc News*.

The War Department on March 31 was notified by Col. Chester Harding, U.S.A., Governor of the Panama Canal, that on the previous day the British battleship *Renown*, bound from Portsmouth, England, for Australia, with the Prince of Wales aboard, passed safely through the canal. A press dispatch of March 30 from Panama states that before the *Renown* could proceed through the canal final blasting operations in the Culebra Cut were necessary, a landslide having recently taken place at that point. When the ship arrived at Gatun Locks she was met by Governor Harding, Major Gen. Chase W. Kennedy, U.S.A., commanding the Panama Canal Department; Rear Admiral Marbury Johnston, U.S.N., commanding the 15th Naval District; William J. Price, American Minister to Panama; Ernesto Tisdell Lefevre, President of Panama; M. Simonin, the French chargé d'affaires, with their staffs. The Prince inspected the 33d Infantry guard. The *Renown* was to sail on April 1 for San Diego. From there she was to leave for Honolulu, arriving April 16, and later proceeded to Fiji, New Zealand and Australia.

Brig. Gen. Wendell C. Neville, U.S.M.C., received a very enthusiastic welcome from friends in particular and the public in general when he visited his old home, Portsmouth, Va., on March 18, for the purpose of attending the ceremonies in honor of men of Portsmouth who served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps during the World War and who died while in the service of their country. The General was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Frances Harrell Neville. On his arrival he was met by a delegation of prominent citizens and escorted to the home of Samuel G. Neville, a relative of General and Miss Neville, and where they stayed during their visit. In the evening the ceremonies, which took place in the Wilson High School building, were attended by a large crowd. Music was furnished by the band from the Norfolk Navy Yard. After an oration and the reading of the honor roll the certificates of honor given the French government, were presented by General Neville to the relatives of the men who died. A silver service of six pieces, purchased from subscriptions by citizens of Portsmouth, was then presented to the General as an evidence of the esteem in which he was held by his former townsmen. Miss Neville received a beautiful bouquet. In the evening a banquet was given for General Neville at the Hotel Monroe. Toasts were responded to as follows: "The Army," by Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood, U.S.A.; "The Navy," Rear Admiral Guy H. Burrage, U.S.N.; "The Marine Corps," Col. W. N. McKelvy, and "Our Guest," by Dr. W. A. Borwen, to which General Neville responded.

REAPPOINTMENT AFTER RESIGNATION.

"Surely, after a while demotions will cease from troubling," writes an Army correspondent, "and Congress will increase Army pay so that officers will no longer have to struggle in vain to stretch 1908 dollars to cover 1920 expenses. Legislation should be passed that will open the door to many of the older and more valuable officers who have been forced in despair to resign. In this way the Army can secure many experienced officers at no cost whatever. I suggest the enactment of a law such as the following:

Provided, That any officer of the Regular Service, provisionally or permanently commissioned therein, who has resigned his commission subsequently to Nov. 11, 1918, and whose resignation was not tendered for the good of the Service, nor as a result of being under charges, shall be reappointed and recommissioned in the branch and arm of the Service in which he formerly served, if he applies thereof within six months of the approval of this act, and is found physically qualified for service. Provided further, That any such former officers as are recommissioned under the terms of this act, shall be commissioned in the grade and rank formerly held by them, unless a vacancy in the next higher grade to which they would be eligible under the existing laws for promotion should exist. In such event, such officer shall be commissioned in the next higher grade as stated, subject to the passing of the regular examination for promotion as provided for under existing laws. It is further provided that examination for promotion, the applicant for recommission shall stand at the head of his former grade for one year from the date on which his number was promoted and then be re-examined for promotion, and, if still found disqualified, he shall be retired, or discharged with one year's pay, as provided for by existing promotion laws.

Provided further, That the reappointment and recommission of such former officers shall not reduce nor impede the promotion of any officer now in the Service, but all officers reappointed or recommissioned under the terms of this law shall be carried on the active list as extra numbers, and be promoted, when eligible therefor, with the officer who formerly in each case stood next below each of said extra officers on the lineal list. Provided further, That such officers as are thus reappointed shall not lose any rights for retirement, promotion or longevity pay because of their resignation, but last the time while out of the Service shall not count toward retirement or longevity pay.

Provided further, That the Adjutant General of the Army shall, upon the approval of this act, forward to each former officer at his present address a notification of his eligibility for reappointment as herein provided for, and shall advise each such former officer that unless he applies for this reappointment within six months of the approval of this act, his rights thereunder shall cease. These notices shall be sent by registered mail with return receipt demanded, and a careful record shall be kept of the notices sent out, and of the replies received. A declaration of the tender of reappointment by any such former officer shall not invalidate his rights under this act to apply subsequently for reappointment within the six months specified. The said six months shall be computed from the date of the approval of this act by the President, and the date the application is mailed, as determined by the date and postmark, shall be the date of the application.

A provision touching the point raised in the above suggestion is to be found in Sec. 24a of the House Army Reorganization bill, which has been passed by the House and is now under consideration by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. The provision reads: "Any former officer of the Regular Army and any retired officer who may hereafter be reappointed to the active list in the

manner provided by law shall be placed on the promotion list in accordance with his total active commissioned service. Other officers on original appointment shall be placed at the foot of the list, except that officers of the Medical Corps shall be placed immediately below officers of two years' service. The place of any officer on the promotion list once established shall not thereafter be changed, except as the result of the sentence of a court-martial."

CONVICTION OF A DRAFT EVADER.

The proceedings of the G.C.M. at Governors Island, N.Y., which found Grover C. Bergdoll guilty of desertion, and sentenced him to dishonorable discharge and to confinement at hard labor for five years, on March 17, 1920, were approved by Lieut. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, U.S.A., commanding the Eastern Department, on March 30. The U.S. Disciplinary Barracks at Governors Island has been designated as his place of confinement.

Bergdoll refused to report for duty after being drafted into the U.S. Army when the United States entered the World War, and kept in hiding. He was later arrested and brought to trial, his counsel resorting to various legal efforts to have the trial set aside, but without avail. The father of Bergdoll was a wealthy German brewer of Philadelphia, and the entire family when the World War began were pronounced German sympathizers. Bergdoll's brother Irwin also evaded the draft, and is still being sought.

The conviction of Grover C. Bergdoll will have an important bearing on the cases of thousands of other draft evaders. The Bergdoll case establishes a precedent for trying draft dodgers for desertion in time of war, an offense which Article 58 of the Articles of War says shall be punishable by death or such other penalty as a court-martial may direct, and if the offense be committed at any other time any punishment, excepting death, that a court-martial may direct. The maximum punishment for the offense in peace time is eighteen months.

Another point settled by the Bergdoll trial, and one that has particular application to 32,000 men carried as deserters by the state of Pennsylvania, is that an induction notice bearing the state Adjutant General's rubber stamp and not his signature, renders the recipient liable to military law.

Two legal courses are open to Bergdoll's lawyers now. They can apply to the United States courts for a writ of habeas corpus and eventually to the Supreme Court. Such an attempt was made during the G.C.M., but Judge Learned Hand declared the case "destitute of merit as any I have encountered" and denounced Bergdoll as a "morbid coward." The other course is an appeal from the finding and sentence of the G.C.M. to the President through the channels of the War Department.

VULGAR ABUSE OF THE OLD ARMY.

Issued in Statement by Training Camps Association.

Under a New York date line there appeared in the *Seattle Daily Times* of March 16 a statement "written by a mother" that was issued by the Military Training Camps Association of New York city which for vulgar abuse and gross misstatements about the old Regular Army quite outdoes anything we can recall reading in a long time. In sending the clipping containing this outburst a battalion sergeant major attached to a Regular regiment on duty at Camp Lewis writes: "Would you call the attached clipping 'gratitude' or 'constructive criticism'? Personally, we are in favor of universal military training, but cannot figure why this association and various others are forever picking on the 'first 100,000.' Kindly publish and oblige a squad of Regulars who resent such uncalled-for abuse."

From the column and more of text contained in this "mother's statement" we cull the following gems of elegant diction and profound knowledge of all the commonplaces of Army abuse that has been going the rounds of a certain portion of the American press these many years:

The "Mother's" Statement.

Military life is no longer a closed book to civilians. And the snobbery around an Army post inspires little awe in the visitor from the outside these days. Wasn't the little shoe girl's brother a captain in the World War, while milady's leisure-loving son was "bused" at the officers' training camp? Where is the rank of yesterday? Gone, now that we all understand its mystery.

The Army of day before yesterday was an institution well ingrained, one would have thought in point of its length of existence. But it must have been built on the sand and the World War sent storms that wrecked it. Since the Revolution the United States has had a small Regular Army, admittedly insufficient to cope with any crisis. The personnel of the enlisted men, especially in peace times, has been a by-word. Do you remember the men from your home town who were in the Army? Can you think of any other jobs they had ever held? In those days men usually enlisted because they wanted a square meal and weren't willing to yield a pick to get one. Shiftlessness and hunger often accomplished what patriotism could not.

According to the officers the discipline in the Regular Army, the petty rules that came in being on occasion were made necessary by the type of men in the ranks. Their officers could not fraternize with them. The line of demarcation had to be strictly drawn because the enlisted men would have taken advantage of any let down in the rules. And the line of demarcation necessarily drawn between officers and men built up a false social standard among the officers themselves. This extended to their wives and families, and sometimes was impressed on civilians completely outside their little Army circle.

The Army of the future will be composed of citizens who recognize their part in the defense program as much as their liability for tax. The Army will not be a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde organization any longer; composed of heroes part of the time and ruffians most of the time. It will be made up of just the boys you and I have known in school and in business and in their homes all our lives.

Just what the purpose of the Military Training Camps Association is, in issuing for publication such stuff as this, we cannot imagine. That "military life" is not a closed book to its members goes without saying, for they are proud of the fact that they once were part of it and learned all they knew of military training from hard-working, devoted Regular Army officers at the Plattsburg type of training camp. The "snobbery" existing around an Army post is something this "mother," who is supposed to have written the above statement, discovered for herself, probably from reading about it in some yellow journal and not from actual experience. Snobs, male or female, usually find snobbery existing in places where no one else has ever noticed it. Just where this "mother" discovered that "the Army of the day before yesterday" was "built on the sand and the World War sent storms that wrecked it" we cannot imagine. Surely not in the records of the Regular Army since it was first

founded. It is a matter of fact that the U.S. Army to-day has more officers and men than ever before in one of our post-war periods and its organization is the product of the World War in every one of its very best respects. Neither this "mother" nor the publicity department of the Training Camps Association seems to be aware of the fact that the U.S. Army has at the present time something it has never achieved before in its history in peace times, that is a complete divisional organization established in seven divisional camps.

"Mother's" abuse of the old Army type of enlisted man is as cruel as it is grossly untrue. If the members of the Military Training Camps Association know anything of the old Army they must know that the Regular soldier was as fine a type as could be found in any army in the world. A European military attaché who watched our Regulars at Vera Cruz reported to his home government that "there were 10,000 enlisted men in the U.S. Army fit to command troops." And that attaché knew what a soldier and an officer was. That the statement that "the discipline in the Regular Army, the petty rules that came in being on occasion were made necessary by the type of men in the ranks" is preposterously false, will be realized by anyone who knows anything of our old Army life.

That the Army of the future "will be composed of citizens who recognize their part in the defense program" is a sincere hope of ours and of all good Americans. But this hope should not be used as a peg on which to hang the following malicious implication: "The Army will not be a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde organization any longer; composed of heroes part of the time and ruffians most of the time." If the Military Training Camps Association hopes to aid the cause of universal military training by sending out such vile accusations and wholly false rubbish as this, it is making a very grave mistake. We can assure our friends, the "squad of Regulars" out at Camp Lewis, that such statements as the above are neither expressions of "gratitude" nor "constructive criticism." They are just false, malicious abuse of the old Regular Army, its officers and men, and will be accepted as such by all right-thinking people.

A STUDY IN TROOP FRONTAGE.

The Rifle Strength of Infantry in the War.

That not all the military facts of the war are known to everyone specifically concerned among the Allied armies is one of the striking revelations made in an absorbing monograph entitled "A Study in Troop Frontage," prepared by the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, and issued by the War Department by order of Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff. Primarily this study is concerned with showing "the strength in which various parts of the [western] front were held or attacked," and this study was made for the reason that such a study "is not only interesting from a historical viewpoint, but valuable in deducing sound practices for future use."

In all the calculations made in this monograph the basis of 100 yards is taken since the yard is our national, and traditionally our military, unit. The study points out that exact figures are not obtainable for our own forces, for a variety of reasons, and "as for publications pertaining to armies other than the American Army they must be viewed with considerable distrust." Nevertheless, approximations can be made "from a general study of conditions existing and the disposition of forces taken to meet these conditions." While the unit of front can be justified, the "choice of the Infantry rifle as the unit of strength is not so easily justified," the study declares. "The proportion of tanks, airplanes, special weapons and, above all, artillery entered largely into the strength in which fronts were held or attacked. However, principal authorities agree on the supreme importance of the rifle and the fact that rifle strength is a true index of effective man power. Here it is taken as Infantry rifles in divisions which are in the front lines as units and dispose wholly of their Infantry. . . . The Infantry rifles only are included in computing frontage strength. . . . The American Infantry rifle strength as included in the four Infantry regiments of the division is 13,568."

For the purpose of illustrating this Infantry rifle strength four different phases of the operations on the western front in which our troops took part were selected. The first of these, described as "American occupation of a quiet front," shows that the lowest strength was about thirty-seven Infantry rifles per hundred yards (this on Aug. 19, 1918, when the 5th Division was in the St. Die sector), while the highest was eighty-three rifles (on Aug. 24, 1918, when the 29th Division held a front east of Belfort). The average frontage strength in the four instances given for this phase was "for every hundred yards sixty-four Infantry rifles." During an "American occupation of an active front" three instances are given. The high figure is 175 Infantry rifles per hundred yards (on Aug. 16, 1918, when the 3d Corps held a front at Fismes), while the low figure was 162 Infantry rifles per hundred yards (on Sept. 21, 1918, when the 78th Division held a front northeast of Thiaucourt). The average frontage strength per hundred yards in the three instances given was 171 Infantry rifles.

Best Practices in the Number of Rifles Employed.

Four instances are given during an "American participation in a major operation." The lowest strength was about 235 Infantry rifles per hundred yards (during the southern St. Mihiel attack) and the highest was a strength of 516 Infantry rifles per hundred yards (this on Sept. 12, 1918, when the 5th Division made its attack in the St. Mihiel operation). The average Infantry rifle strength per hundred yards in the instances given was about 394 Infantry rifles. During "American participation in open warfare" the frontage strength dropped markedly, the average being eighty-seven rifles per hundred yards.

After presenting illustrations of approximate rifle strengths of the British and French armies under circumstances similar to the four types of operations described for the American Army, a table is given showing the best practices in the number of Infantry rifles employed per hundred yards of front, the figures being given in round numbers. This table shows that on a quiet front the Americans had an Infantry rifle strength of sixty, the French fifty, and the British 160. On an active front the Americans had 170 rifles, the French 150, and the British 210. During a major operation the Americans had 400 rifles, the French 310, and the British 400. In open warfare we had ninety rifles, the French the same number, and the British 120.

The study closes with a brief consideration of the proper proportion of other divisional troops and of corps

and army troops which begins with the statement, quoted from Von Freytag-Loringhoven's "Deductions from the World War," that "no organization can cover all the possible contingencies of modern war," a statement, the study says, "which the great war abundantly proved," adding, "to attempt to deduce proper proportions from pre-war European organizations and the changes made would be bewildering." It adds, however, that the Priority Schedule prepared at general headquarters, A.E.F., and the Tables of Organization, 1918, furnish figures with which to determine proportions "without reference to the million and one varying instances which might be selected from the war experiences of American, British and French troops."

Q.M.C. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE SCHOOL.

In line with the policy of the Quartermaster General, Major Gen. Harry L. Rogers, in anticipating requirements for the new peacetime Army, and the necessity for training specialized men to meet future emergency, the first General Administrative School was established in December, 1919, under the direction of Col. William G. Ball, chief of the Training Branch, office of Quartermaster General—an officer with wide experience in training—and with Col. J. B. Houston, zone supply officer at Philadelphia, as commandant. The Quartermaster Corps, realizing that men especially qualified for administrative work must receive technical training, not only in office administration but in the purchase and inspection of Army equipment and supplies, selected Philadelphia because of its manufacturing environment, as offering unusual opportunities for a general administrative school. Student volunteers are sent to the school from various camps and posts. The first class will graduate on April 30 and will have received a course in office management, business accounting, correspondence, stock maintenance, purchasing and manufacturing of equipment and supplies used by the Government. Special instruction is also given in general warehousing and storage, textile inspection, meat and packing house products. The instructors are officers especially selected for their experience and knowledge. Capt. M. G. Bullier, Q.M.C., as assistant commandant, has a staff of three instructors at present.

At the Philadelphia school plans are being effected for the necessary expansion to take care of larger classes, beginning about May 10. Applicants must have had at least a grammar school education, or whose prior assignment in the Army has brought them into contact with quartermaster office work. Students must make at least sixty per cent. on any given subject and not less than seventy per cent. upon final examination. The present class is showing the splendid approximate rating of eighty-five per cent. Students who graduate will have gained a valuable education in the business branch of the Army that will fit them for high-salaried positions in civil life should they leave the Service. While attending the school students receive the pay of their grade, together with free quarters, commutation of rations, clothing, medical and dental attendance, and are furnished with all the necessary textbooks, typewriting machines, school stationery and other equipment. During the World War Colonel Ball, under whose direction the General Administrative School is operated, was in charge of bread production for the U.S. Army in France, and has the distinction of having supervised the production of more bread than any other individual in the world. According to statistics, there were baked in France alone, under his direction, upwards of 650,000,000 pounds of bread.

UTILITIES OFFICERS FOR ARMY STATIONS.

Section II, G.O. No. 131, War Dept., 1919, was on March 26, 1920, ordered rescinded by the Secretary of War and the following substituted therefor: (1) In each camp, cantonment, general supply depot, interior storage depot, general hospital, fort, post and all other stations under the jurisdiction of the War Department the personnel, records and equipment for operation, maintenance and repair will be consolidated into one service, to be known as the Utilities Section, Construction Division, War Department, with certain exceptions. (2) The senior officer on duty with the Construction Division in connection with utilities work at any station will be the utilities officer and will be a staff officer of the station commander. In the event that no officer is available in the allotment of officers to the Construction Division for assignment to a station as utilities officer, the station commander will assign a suitably qualified officer from the commissioned personnel at his station.

Where the size of the station does not warrant the assignment of a separate utilities officer, the duties will be performed by a suitably qualified officer detailed, in addition to his other duties, by the station commander to carry out the work incident to the operation of utilities. The name and rank of the officer so selected by the station commander will be reported to the Chief of the Construction Division, War Department. (3) This paragraph described the duties of a utilities officer. (4) In order to perform properly and efficiently the duties specified in Paragraph 3, the utilities officer will have assigned to him by the Chief of Construction Division sufficient personnel to carry out his work. (5) All materials and supplies required for the maintenance and repair of such military structures, roads and railroads, walks, wharves, drainage and sewer systems, and for the operation, maintenance and repair of such utilities as by the terms of this order come under the control of the utilities officer at the station will be obtained by the utilities officer in accordance with existing orders and supply circulars. In any case the cost of all materials or supplies furnished and used in connection with utilities will be charged to the operating cost of the station. (6) Specifies disbursements. (7) Specifies expenditures.

COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS, FIELD CLERKS, Q.M.C.

When the act of Aug. 29, 1916, provided that certain clerks of the Quartermaster Corps, who shall have had twelve years of service, etc., should thereafter be designated as field clerks and should have the same allowances as pay clerks, Quartermaster Corps, the question at once arose whether these allowances, mostly for commutation of quarters, were payable from the date of the passage of the act or only from that of designation and acceptance as field clerks. Conflicting decisions were rendered on this question. The Judge Advocate General of the Army in an opinion, adopted by the Secretary of War, held that the allowances were payable from the date of the passage of the act. The Comptroller of the Treasury ruled that they were payable from the

date of designation and acceptance. The question was then brought before the Court of Claims by Messrs. King and King in a test case. That court in a clear and decided opinion declared the reasoning of the Judge Advocate General conclusive and gave judgment for the amount of commutation of quarters, heat and light which had first been paid the field clerk and then checked against him. No appeal was taken from the decision of the Court of Claims. It had been hoped that this decision would be followed by the accounting officers and prompt settlement made of all claims by the Auditor for the War Department. This hope, however, has become futile by a ruling made by the Auditor for the War Department and affirmed by the Comptroller of the Treasury adverse to the payment of such claims. Further proceedings in the Court of Claims seem inevitable. It does not now appear likely that any of those affected will be able to obtain their allowances except by separate suit in that court in each case.

CAMP BRAGG FOR NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING.

Field Artillery organizations of the National Guard located in the Eastern and Southeastern Departments will hold instruction and target practice at Camp Bragg, N.C., under the direction of Major Gen. William J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery, U.S.A., who recommended Oct. 1. Camp Bragg is situated ten miles northwest of Fayetteville, N.C., and the troops now there include the site. It is proposed to use the camp from June 1 to the 5th Field Artillery Brigade of the Regular Army.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 30, 1920.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieutenants to be captains: Bennett H. Bowley, jr., April 16, 1919 (subject to examination); Robert D. Ingalls, May 1; Walter L. Medding, June 3; Warren A. Lyon, Aug. 2; Albert C. Lieber, jr., Aug. 5; Robert K. Munroe, Aug. 9 (examination); Eugene F. Gaebler and William C. Atwater, Sept. 10; John A. Strang, Sept. 14 (examination). Second Lieutenants to be first lieutenants: David W. Griffiths, April 16, 1919; Bernard S. Stearns, April 22; Arthur W. Pence, Leslie E. Groves, jr., and Henry C. Lodge, May 1; Lemuel Pope, 24, May 8 (examination); James L. Rhoads, May 6; Frederic B. Butler, May 7; Leverett G. Yoder, May 13; Harry A. Montgomery, May 20.

CAVALRY ARM.

To be major: Capt. Verne La S. Rockwell, March 20, 1920.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants: Richard B. Madigan and James V. Carroll, both Sept. 6, 1919 (subject to examination).

INFANTRY.

To be colonel: Lieut. Col. Peter E. Marquart from March 19, 1920 (subject to examination). To be lieutenant colonel: Major Alexander T. Ovenshine from March 19, 1920.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants from Oct. 9, 1919: Paul B. Malone, jr. (exam.), Ernest W. Gruhn, Edwin H. Crouch, William C. Coogan (exam.), John Haleson (exam.), Robert H. Offley, John P. Zachman, Elton T. Cobb (exam.), Richard G. McKee (exam.), Joseph C. Kovarik (exam.), Wynot E. Irish, Royal A. Machle (exam.), Leonard R. Nachman, Clark H. Mitchell (exam.), William M. Milley, Duncan Hodges, Alfred A. McNamee, Francis J. Achaiz, Harold S. Kelley, Leon C. Boineau.

Note.—The foregoing nominations are made in the regular order of seniority.

FOR APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN REGULAR ARMY.

CAVALRY ARM.

Second Lieut. R. W. Child, C.A.C., to be second lieutenant of Cavalry from Nov. 1, 1918.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on page 956.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 76-0, MARCH 31, WAR DEPT.

Col. C. Harding, C.E., upon his own application, is retired from active service with the rank of brigadier general.

Major W. E. Hobson, Inf., is assigned to 58th Inf. and to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty.

Major J. McClintock, A.S., to Washington for duty.

Col. C. A. F. Flagler, C.E., to San Francisco for transportation to Honolulu on transport sailing about June 5, relieving Col. H. C. Newcomer, C.E., who will report by letter to the Chief of Engrs. for duty.

Major W. N. Skyles, Q.M.C., to New Orleans, La., for duty, relieving Major E. I. Sharp, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., for duty.

Each of the following officers will report to Washington and report to the Chief of Staff not later than April 5 for temporary duty with the war plans division, in connection with the annual inspection of educational institutions maintaining units of the R.O.T.C.: Major J. F. McKinley, Cav. Capt. H. T. Bull, Cav., R. McG. Littlejohn, Cav., and W. H. Morris, Inf.

First Lieut. W. D. Luplow, Inf., to Camp Benning, Ga., and for duty with the Experimental Division, Infantry School.

Each of the following officers is assigned to the organization indicated as Camp Dix, N.J., for duty: To the 57th Inf.—Capt. W. A. Reddish, F. M. Rich, P. W. Lewis. To the 45th Inf.—First Lieut. H. P. Schively, C. P. Chapman, B. L. Lucas.

First Lieut. M. D. Page, 4th Inf., to Fort Leavenworth for duty.

Capt. D. C. Pillsbury, A.G.D., from further treatment at Denver and to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty as personnel adjutant.

Major E. W. Miller, M.C., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty.

First Lieut. A. E. Easterbrook, Inf., is detailed for duty under the direction of the Director of Air Service, and to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty.

Col. C. J. Symmonds, Cav., is assigned to the 7th Cav. and to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty.

Lieut. Col. F. E. Bamford, 18th Inf., is relieved from duty with that regiment.

First Lieut. O. B. Wolf, O.D., to Pittsburgh, Pa., for duty.

Second Lieut. M. Spinnott, U.S.A., having been absent without leave since Aug. 12, 1919, is dropped from the rolls of the Army.

Lieut. Col. F. G. Bauer, Judge Advocate General's Department, is detailed as judge advocate, vice Lieut. Col. F. E. McGovern, formerly major, J.A.G.D., discharged; Major M. A. Coles, J.A.G.D., is detailed as assistant judge advocate, vice Major W. A. Hayes, J.A.G.D., discharged; and Major E. V. Outter, Inf., is appointed defense counsel of the G.C.M. convened by Par. 21, S.O. 60-0, War D., March 1, 1919, as modified by Par. 7, S.O. 61-0, War D., March 8, 1919.

Second Lieut. E. N. Enderb, Q.M.C., to New York city for transportation to Antwerp, Belgium, on transport to sail about April 5, 1920, then to Coblenz, Germany for duty.

Resignation by 2d Lieut. J. C. Rahn, Air Ser., as an officer of the Army is accepted for the good of the Service.

Major J. M. Clarke, Q.M.C., to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty.

Capt. W. F. Brooks, 6th F.A., to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty.

Capt. A. H. Platt, 2d F.A., is assigned to 13th F.A. and to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. E. S. Moale, Cav., as an officer of the Army is accepted April 15, 1920.

Resignation by 2d Lieut. G. W. Lewis, C.A.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Capt. W. Fredericks, San. Corps, to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty.

Capt. J. H. Whitaley, M.C., to Denver, Colo., General Hospital No. 21, for duty.

Capt. L. S. Carson, Cav., is assigned to 6th Cavalry and 13th Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty.

Resignation by 2d Lieut. G. E. Wilson, P.S., as an officer of the Army is accepted for the good of the Service.

The following officers are honorably discharged as majors, U.S.A., only: Majors J. D. Brown, C.A.C., and W. E. Hobson, U.S.A.

Lieut. Col. L. S. Carson, Cav., is honorably discharged as lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., only.

Lieut. Col. T. L. Smith, Dental Corps, is honorably discharged as lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., only.

Major L. Wadsworth, jr., Cav., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. H. A. Curtis, Dental Corps, as an officer of the Army is accepted April 30, 1920.

A board of officers to consist of Col. F. J. Morrow, G.S.; Major J. F. McKinley, Cav., and Capt. E. Hunt, G.S., is appointed for the purpose of conducting the annual inspection of educational institutions maintaining units of the R.O.T.C. and to confer with department commanders and commanding officers of the stations specified relative to matters pertaining to R.O.T.C. summer camps of instruction.

ZONES FOR SERVICE OF SUPPLY.

Cir. 124, March 27, 1920, War Dept.

Cir. No. 107, War Dept., 1920, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

1. Zones for the supply and services of the Army will have the same boundaries as the corresponding territorial departments and will hereafter be designated as follows:

The Northeastern Supply Zone; The Eastern Supply Zone; The Southeastern Supply Zone; The Central Supply Zone; The Southern Supply Zone; The Western Supply Zone; The Philippine Supply Zone.

2. The Hawaiian Department and Alaska will be supplied from the Western Supply Zone. The Panama Canal Department and Porto Rico will be supplied from the Eastern or Southeastern Supply Zone. Troops on foreign service in Europe will be supplied as at present.

3. Supply corps, bureau and service chiefs will take action to carry out the details of these instructions.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. O. MARCH, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Col. K. A. Joyce, G.S., to New York city for transportation to Panama on transport to sail about April 6 for temporary duty, in connection with the commissioned personnel of the Army, and, upon the completion of this duty, will return to station in Washington. (March 30, War D.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. M. W. Ireland, U.S.A., will proceed to Ann Arbor, Mich., on temporary duty for the purpose of conferring with the officials of the medical department of the University of Michigan relative to procuring candidates for the Regular Army Medical Corps. (March 29, War D.)

Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor, U.S.A., to Camp Humphreys, Va., and assume command of that camp and of the Engineer School, thereby relieving Col. C. A. F. Flagler, C.E. (March 26, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Major C. H. Dayhoff, A.G.D., to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty with a Motor Transport Corps organization. (March 25, War D.)

Major H. R. Fay, A.G.D., from Camp Kearny, Calif., to Camp Lewis, Wash. for duty. (March 27, War D.)

Capt. D. C. Pillsbury, A.G.D., to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty. (March 27, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Lieut. Col. G. H. Jamerson, I.G.D., to San Francisco, Western Department, as assistant to the department inspector. (March 27, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Major W. Taylor, J.A.G.D., is transferred to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for further treatment. (March 25, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.C.

Col. W. Dabney, Q.M.C., to Washington for duty in connection with the National Matches for 1920. (March 26, War D.)

Col. C. O. Thomas, jr., Q.M.C., to Washington in connection with the demonstration of experimental cooking outfit, and then return to Camp Benning. (March 29, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. H. Rolfe, Q.M.C., in addition to his other duties, is detailed as transportation officer at London, England, until such time as he shall complete the settlement of certain accounts and agreements pertaining to the Army Transport and Rail Transport Services in England. (March 30, War D.)

Major G. W. Cooke, Q.M.C., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty. (March 26, War D.)

Capt. C. W. Albright, Q.M.C., to Camp Knox, Ky., as camp finance officer. (March 30, War D.)

Capt. J. P. Carroll, Q.M.C., to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty as salvage officer. (March 25, War D.)

Capt. D. A. Rupp, Q.M.C., to Camp Meigs, D.C., for duty. (March 27, War D.)

Capt. C. E. Hooper, Q.M.C., to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as assistant to the department transportation officer. (March 29, War D.)

First Lieut. G. D. Cannon, Q.M.C., to Nogales, Ariz., for duty. (March 27, War D.)

The retirement of 2d Lieut. D. M. Brown, Q.M.C., from active service on March 25, 1920, is announced. (March 25, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major L. B. McAfee to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Major H. R. McKellar to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Major J. S. Fox to New York city, N.Y., for transportation to Antwerp, Belgium, on transport to sail on or about April 20 for Coblenz, Germany; Capt. J. J. Platt to Fort Clinton, Ohio; 1st Lieut. C. H. Manlove, jr., to San Francisco for transportation to Manila on transport to sail about May 5, 1920, (March 30, War D.)

Major H. G. Thomas, M.C., will report by telegram to the commanding general, Northeastern Department, Boston, Mass., for assignment to duty and will join station to which assigned. (March 26, War D.)

Major E. L. Robertson, M.C., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., General Hospital No. 38, for duty. (March 27, War D.)

Major G. E. Barksdale, M.C., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for duty. (March 27, War D.)

Major M. A. Reasoner, M.C., about April 20 to New Orleans, La., for preparing and demonstrating an exhibit of the Army Medical Department, Surgeon General's Office, at the meeting of the American Medical Association and Society of Tropical Medicine. (March 29, War D.)

First Lieut. W. D. Gill, M.C., to New York city, N.Y., for transportation to Antwerp, Belgium, about April 20, and proceed to Coblenz, Germany, for duty in the base hospital, relieving 1st Lieut. M. H. Brown, M.C., who will return to the United States. (March 29, War D.)

First Lieut. J. W. Garrett, M.C., to Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y., for duty. (March 26, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. R. R. Linden, San. C., to Camp Dodge, Iowa, as camp and division medical supply officer. (March 27, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Lieut. Col. R. V. Arnow, V.C., to Chicago, Ill., for instruction in meat inspection. (March 26, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. L. H. BEACH, C.E.

Col. A. R. Ehrnbeck, C.E., to San Francisco for transportation to Honolulu for duty as assistant to the department engineer. (March 29, War D.)
Lieut. Col. G. E. Smith, C.E., to Dayton, Ohio, in connection with tests of certain aerial cameras to be conducted by the Air Service at that place on April 8. (March 30, War D.)

Major K. S. Jones, C.E., to Norfolk, Va., for duty. (March 30, War D.)
Major E. N. Johnston, C.E., to St. Louis, Mo., for duty. (March 27, War D.)
Capt. R. A. Wheeler, C.E., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty, thereby relieving Major E. J. Atkinson, C.E. (March 30, War D.)
Capt. A. K. B. Lyman, C.E., to St. Louis, Mo., for duty. (March 27, War D.)
Capt. J. E. Harris, C.E., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 25, War D.)
Capt. P. A. Hodgson, C.E., to Manila for duty with 3d Engineers. (March 29, War D.)
First Lieut. F. C. Rogers, C.E., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain of Engineers by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a captain is announced, to date from Sept. 19, 1919, the date upon which he would have been promoted by reason of seniority if found qualified. (March 26, War D.)
The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. B. H. Bowley, Jr., C.E., is made permanent. (March 26, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Col. T. J. Smith, O.D., to Honolulu on the transport to sail from San Francisco about April 15, instead of April 5. (March 29, War D.)
Col. G. Montgomery, O.D., will report to Army retiring board at Charleston, S.C., for examination. (March 30, War D.)
Capt. P. Bray, O.D., to Augusta, Ga., for duty. (March 30, War D.)
Ord. Sergt. W. G. Meira is assigned to the camp Ordnance Detachment, Camp Meigs, D.C., for duty. (March 27, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Lieut. Col. A. E. Larabee, Sig. C., is honorably discharged as lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., only. (March 29, War D.)
The following officers of the Signal Corps are relieved from further detail on general recruiting service and will proceed to the camp or post specified after their names for duty:
Major J. Deems to 5th Division, Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty with 9th Field Sig. Battalion; Capt. W. W. Henney to duty with 52d Tel. Battalion, Sig. C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. E. B. McDonald to duty with 8th Service Co., Sig. C., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.; 1st Lieut. L. Canaler to 4th Division, Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty with 8th Field Sig. Battalion; 1st Lieut. H. Allison to 7th Division, Camp Funston, Kas., for duty with 10th Field Signal Battalion. (March 25, War D.)
First Lieut. R. Nelson, Sig. C., to New York city, 461 Eighth Ave., for duty, relieving Capt. F. W. Brown, Sig. C., who will proceed to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for duty with 2d Field Signal Battalion. (March 25, War D.)
Sergt. 1st Class F. G. Forney is transferred from the 7th Field Sig. Battalion, Fort Bliss, Texas, to 3d Field Sig. Battalion, Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty. (March 29, War D.)
Sergt. 1st Class J. W. Kennedy, Sig. C., is transferred from the 3d Field Sig. Battalion, Schofield Barracks, H.T., to 6th Field Sig. Battalion, Camp Grant, Ill., for duty. (March 29, War D.)
Sergt. 1st Class G. J. Kestell, Wire Co. B, 3d Field Sig. Battalion, Schofield Barracks, is transferred to 7th Field Sig. Battalion and to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (March 29, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR AIR SERVICE.

Lieut. Col. F. M. Andrews, Air Ser., is detailed for duty with the War Plants Division, General Staff. (March 26, War D.)
Capt. E. Shields, Air Ser., to General Supply Depot, American, Ga., for duty. (March 26, War D.)
Capt. J. S. Sullivan, Air Ser., to Park Field, Millington, Tenn., and assume command. (March 26, War D.)
Capt. H. T. Douglas, Air Ser., to Quasico, Va., for the purpose of giving a lecture on the Air Service before the class in the Marine Officers' Infantry School on April 7, 1920. (March 29, War D.)
First Lieut. G. Phelps, Air Ser., to Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (March 26, War D.)
First Lieut. C. M. Smith and A. C. Kincaid, Air Ser. (Aeronautics), to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty with the Air Service troops. (March 30, War D.)
Second Lieut. D. R. Stinson, Air Ser., to Mitchell Field, Long Island, N.Y., for duty. (March 30, War D.)

CHAPLAIN.

Chaplain R. R. Fleming, Jr., from further recruiting duty at Buffalo, N.Y., and to Fort Clark, Texas, 13th Cavalry, for duty with that regiment. (March 30, War D.)

CAVALRY.

3D—Col. W. M. Connell, 3d Cav., from further duty in connection with recruiting campaign and return to his proper station, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (March 30, War D.)
10TH—First Lieut. G. A. Armstrong, 10th Cav., from assignment to that regiment and is assigned to 4th Cavalry. (March 30, War D.)

Cavalry, Unassigned.

Col. G. B. Comly, Cav., is honorably discharged as colonel, U.S.A., only. (March 30, War D.)
Major J. S. Greene, Cav., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only. (March 30, War D.)
Major W. T. Bais, Cav., is detailed as assistant professor at Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station. (March 29, War D.)
Major A. B. Conard, Cav., is assigned to 17th Cav., Honolulu, and will sail about May 5 for duty. (March 30, War D.)
Capt. H. C. Dagley, Cav., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor, Wisconsin N.G. (March 30, War D.)
Capt. G. E. Lovell, Jr., Cav., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty as C.O. of Air Service activities. (March 26, War D.)
The name of Capt. R. C. Candee, Cav., is placed on the D.O.L. (March 27, War D.)
Capt. W. B. Bradford, Cav., is attached to the 4th Cav. for duty. (March 27, War D.)
First Sergt. B. A. Brinkley, 27th Recruit Co., General Service, Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and to home. (March 27, War D.)
First Sergt. H. Crosby, Co. G, 6th Inf., to retired list and to home. (March 27, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

Major W. F. Morrison, F.A., to Lakehurst, N.J., for duty as Artillery officer in charge of Artillery gas experimental work at that station. (March 25, War D.)
First Lieut. A. S. Smith, F.A., is detailed for duty under the direction of the Chief, Transportation Service, and to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty. (March 30, War D.)
Second Lieut. H. G. Messer, F.A., is assigned to 15th F.A. and to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty. (March 25, War D.)
The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. G. B. Hayman, F.A., is made permanent. (March 25, War D.)
Regimental Sergt. Major R. L. Edwards, 20th F.A., Camp Bragg, N.C., to 21st F.A., Camp Bragg. (March 24, War D.)
Regimental Sergt. Major A. A. Burns, 10th F.A., Camp Pike, Ark., to 16th F.A., Camp Pike. (March 24, War D.)

Band Leader L. Rosta, 2d F.A., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., to 10th F.A., Camp Pike, Ark. (March 24, War D.)
Band Leader W. A. Lister, F.A., unassigned, Camp Travis, Texas, to 16th F.A., Camp Dodge, Iowa. (March 24, War D.)
Band Leader E. B. Kistler, 78th F.A., Camp Grant, Ill., to 77th F.A., Camp Dodge, Iowa. (March 24, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Col. J. S. Dusenbury, C.A.C., is detailed as inspector-instructor, Oregon National Guard and will proceed to Salem. (March 29, War D.)
Col. F. J. Behr, C.A.C., to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., on temporary duty in connection with the development of subaqueous sound ranging. (March 29, War D.)
Col. P. S. Golderman, C.A.C., is assigned to duty with the Coast Defense of Pensacola, Fla. (March 25, War D.)
Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. C. H. Hilton to San Francisco not later than April 25, 1920; for duty in the office of the department port and zone transportation officer; Capt. H. B. Bliss is detailed for duty under the direction of the Chief of M.T.C. and to Boston; Capt. J. Stirling is detailed for duty under the direction of the chief of M.T.C. and to Boston, Mass. (March 27, War D.)
Major F. D. McCall, C.A.C., to Camp Eustis, Va., 30th Art. Brigade (C.A.C.) for duty. (March 25, War D.)
The name of Capt. J. D. Watson, C.A.C., is removed from the D.O.L. (March 27, War D.)
Capt. S. Jarman, C.A.C., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., on temporary duty in connection with the development of Coast Artillery matériel. (March 26, War D.)
First Lieut. D. L. Dutton, C.A.C., to Camp Eustis, Va., 30th Art. Brigade (C.A.C.) for duty. (March 25, War D.)

INFANTRY.

6TH—First Sergt. H. Crosby, Co. G, 6th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Gordon, Ga., and to home. (March 27, War D.)
7th Inf.—Corpl. I. Kling, Co. K, 7th Inf., has been awarded the D.S.C. for extraordinary heroism in action near Cunel, France, Oct. 20, 1918. Corporal Kling courageously led a detachment of twenty men against a machine gun position on the right flank of the company, which was causing heavy losses. During the attack all others of Corporal Kling's detail became casualties, but he continued on alone, gaining an advanced position in a shell hole, he kept the enemy machine gun under continuous fire until reinforcements arrived and captured it.
19TH—Capt. G. A. Murray, 19th Inf., to Washington for temporary duty in connection with the preparation of a history of the 19th Infantry. (March 25, War D.)
38th Inf.—Sergt. J. A. Leach, Co. M, 38th Inf., has been awarded the D.S.C. for extraordinary heroism in action near La Franquet Farm, July 23, 1918. While his unit was in close contact with the enemy a spy circulated a report that the company had been ordered to withdraw. Those who thus retired were shot down by the enemy. During the disorder that followed Sergeant Leach fearlessly reorganized the platoon under close range enemy fire. Due to his heroic example the platoon held their ground and repulsed the strong enemy attack which followed.
38th Inf.—First Sergt. L. R. Nunley, Co. G, 38th Inf., has been awarded the D.S.C. for extraordinary heroism in action near Mexy, France, July 15, 1918. Sergeant Nunley, then corporal, advanced in the face of intense machine gun fire, and single-handedly attacked an enemy machine gun position, killing the crew and returning with the gun to our lines. Later he led nine men in a flank attack on the enemy and captured twenty-five men.
45TH—Capt. P. W. Lewis, 45th Inf., to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty with the regiment to which assigned. (March 25, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. I. W. Leonard, Inf., from present assignment and duties at Camp Travis, Texas, is attached to 2d Inf. and to Camp Sherman, Ohio; 1st Lieut. F. M. Lee to Boston; 1st Lieut. S. F. Griwald, reported fit for duty, is assigned to 48th Inf. and to Camp Jackson, S.C. (March 27, War D.)
Major W. E. Stewart, Inf., is honorably discharged as colonel, U.S.A., only. (March 30, War D.)
Major W. E. McGowan, Inf., now a patient at General Hospital No. 21, Denver, Colo., is relieved from further assignment and duty with the 2d Division. (March 30, War D.)
Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Major E. B. Mitchell is assigned to 48th Inf. and to Camp Jackson, S.C.; Capt. P. Caldwell is assigned to 48th Inf. and to Camp Jackson, S.C.; Capt. T. T. Duke is assigned to 25th Inf. and to Nogales, Ariz.; Capt. F. W. Adams is assigned to 43d Inf. Camp Lee, Va.; 1st Lieut. H. W. Batchelder is assigned to 49th Inf. and to Fort Snelling, Minn.; 1st Lieut. R. Wisner to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty with the recruiting service. (March 29, War D.)
Major A. M. Ferguson, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service is announced. (March 29, War D.)
Capt. F. L. Mininger, Inf., to General Hospital No. 28, Fort Sheridan, Ill., for treatment. (March 29, War D.)
Capt. J. S. Dougherty, Inf., to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty. (March 25, War D.)
Capt. J. R. D. Cleland, Inf., to Camp Jesup, Ga., for duty. (March 26, War D.)
Capt. G. W. Boswell, Inf. (lieutenant colonel, Air Ser.), is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M.C. (March 27, War D.)

First Lieut. J. B. Sinclair, Inf., from duties as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. D. C. Shanks, Hoboken, N.J., is assigned to 21st Inf. and to Fort George Wright, Wash., for duty. (March 30, War D.)
Second Lieut. J. E. Covington, Inf., is assigned to 26th Inf. and to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty. (March 30, War D.)
The following officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant in the Signal Corps: First Lieut. H. Allison and L. A. Kurtz, Inf. (March 27, War D.)
The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. J. H. Hilldring, Inf., is made permanent. (March 26, War D.)
The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. E. A. Smith, Inf., is made permanent. (March 25, War D.)
First Sergt. B. A. Brinkley, 27th Recruit Co., General Service, Infantry, will be placed upon the retired list at Recruit Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and to home. (March 27, War D.)

PLACED ON DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

The names of the following officers are placed on the D.O.L.: Capt. G. S. Andrew, Cav. (major, U.S.A.); 1st Lieut. F. M. Ogden and C. J. Deahl, Jr., Inf. (March 30, War D.)

TANK CORPS.

Major S. E. Brett, T.C., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (March 25, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major W. S. Barlow, retired, is detailed as assistant professor at Los Angeles High School, Los Angeles, Calif. (March 29, War D.)
The advancement of Capt. H. R. Lemley, retired, to the grade of major on the retired list from March 11, 1920, is announced. (March 29, War D.)
Capt. W. O. Bowman, retired, from further active duty, April 1, to home. (March 25, War D.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

The following officers, C.W.S., to Lakehurst, N.J., April 5, as students: Capt. H. D. Trux and J. J. Flynn, Jr., 1st Lieut. H. A. Russell, 2d Lieut. C. E. Bradshaw, R. W. Cabell and H. W. Tobin. (March 27, War D.)
The following officers, C.W.S., to Lakehurst, N.J., April 5, as students: Major F. M. Crossett, Capt. B. Jenkins and C. A. Muzzy, 1st Lieut. C. H. Gaylord, Jr. (March 27, War D.)

ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Army Field Clerk A. L. Powell from Camp Dix, N.J., to Honolulu. (March 25, War D.)

Army Field Clerk J. Vernon from duty at Hoboken, N.J., to San Francisco for duty. (March 24, War D.)
Army Field Clerk W. A. O'Neill to San Francisco, Calif., about April 16. (March 24, War D.)
Army Field Clerk E. Brandt to Honolulu, H.T., for duty. (March 27, War D.)
Army Field Clerk C. B. Winstead to San Francisco, Calif., for duty. (March 27, War D.)
Army Field Clerks F. A. Herring and W. P. Ross to Charleston, S.C., for duty. (March 27, War D.)
Army Field Clerk L. M. Hammer to Fort Sam Houston for duty. (March 29, War D.)
Army Field Clerk M. McCollom to Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty. (March 29, War D.)
Army Field Clerk D. S. Carey to Hoboken, N.J., Port of Embarkation, for duty. (March 29, War D.)

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

The following assignments of Transportation officers for the week ending March 30 are announced:
First Lieut. George J. B. Fisher, Q.M.C., Washington to New York city on temporary duty.
Major Gen. D. C. Shanks, U.S.A., Hoboken, N.J., to Washington on temporary duty.
Major William P. Stinson, Q.M.C., New Orleans, La., to St. Louis, Mo., on temporary duty.
Transfers—Capt. Charles E. Hooper, March 29, Hoboken, N.J., to Governors Island, N.Y., Asst. to Dept. Transportation Officer; Col. Charles H. Hilton, C.A.C., March 27, Washington to San Francisco, Calif., Dept. Port and Zone Transportation Office.
Relieved—Majors Charles H. Dayhuff, A.G.D., and Douglas C. Cordner, C.A.C., Hoboken, N.J.
Discharged—Major Frank Van Vleet, Q.M.C.; Lieut. Col. Herbert B. Lee, C.A.C.; Capt. Kirk B. Everson, Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edmund R. McCarthy, Q.M.C.; Capt. Cecil R. Wilkins, Inf.; Col. John O'Shea, Inf., as colonel only; Major Mortimer Remington, Q.M.C.

RESIGNATIONS.

Resignation by Capt. E. H. Howell, M.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (March 30, War D.)
Resignation by 1st Lieut. J. E. Case, Vet. C., as an officer of the Army is accepted at Honolulu. (March 30, War D.)

DEMOTIONS.

Col. J. T. Loree, Provost Marshal General's Department, U.S.A., is honorably discharged the Service of U.S. at Camp Lee, Va., his services being no longer required. (March 26, War D.)
The following officers are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only, effective March 31, 1920: Col. J. P. Wade, Cav.; A. D. Raymond, C.A.C.; J. E. Wyke, U.S.A.; B. M. Bailey and J. E. Sloan, F.A.; A. Van P. Anderson, Inf.; L. T. Baker, L. C. Bennett, R. M. Bramble, J. T. Bennett and W. G. Fleischhaver, U.S.A.; G. F. Hamilton, Inf.; W. Hocker, J. B. Kemper, W. A. Kent, B. McCoy, T. S. Moorman, W. Newman, B. P. Nicklin, J. H. Parker, H. R. Perry, W. S. Sinclair, J. N. Straat, E. W. Tanner and G. S. Tiffany, U.S.A.; A. E. Williams, Inf.; F. B. Hawkins, A. T. Owenshine, J. F. Gohn, E. C. Waddill, R. Smith and R. Sheldon, U.S.A. (March 30, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as lieutenant colonels, U.S.A., only, effective March 31, 1920: Lieut. Col. F. P. Amos, Cav.; S. D. Smith and R. D. Bates, U.S.A.; C. A. Mitchell, F.A.; W. J. Connolly, C. S. Floyd, E. R. Harris and E. L. Hooper, U.S.A.; J. E. McDonald, Inf.; L. W. Moseley, A. H. Bailey, S. D. Maize, T. C. Musgrave, P. O. Potter, J. McE. Pruyn, J. Randolph, T. J. Rogers, A. Rutherford, F. A. Sloan and R. L. Weeks, U.S.A. (March 30, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only: Col. J. S. Cecil and H. G. Davida, U.S.A.; O. L. Brunzell, F.A.; J. C. Mehaffey, C.E. (March 25, War D.)
The following officers are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only: Col. M. C. Kerth, U.S.A.; D. C. Cubbison, F.A.; T. D. Osborne and Q. Gray, U.S.A.; E. J. Cullen, C.A.C.; W. A. McDaniel, U.S.A.; M. Wildrick, C.A.C.; B. G. Rutenauter, U.S.A.; F. N. Cooke, C.A.C.; A. Aloe, U.S.A.; R. C. Bursien, F.A. (March 25, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only: Col. E. S. Wheeler, C. E. Reese and G. F. Juenemann, U.S.A. (March 27, War D.)
Lieutenant Colonels.

The following officers are honorably discharged as lieutenant colonels, U.S.A., only: Lieut. Col. W. Singles and A. A. Hickox, U.S.A.; C. O. Lewis, Sig. C.; E. O. Lewis, O.D.; E. P. Pierson, Inf.; R. W. Drury, U.S.A.; S. W. Fitzgerald, Air Ser. (March 27, War D.)
The following officers are honorably discharged as lieutenant colonels, U.S.A., only: Lieut. Col. J. B. Browne, O.D.; J. A. Green and J. O. Henderson, U.S.A.; J. H. Pirie and P. H. Ottosen, C.A.C.; De W. C. T. Grubbs, J. A. Atkins and G. B. Hunter, U.S.A.; H. S. Dilworth, Inf.; J. O. Ashburn and R. O. Edwards, U.S.A. (March 26, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. A. Degen, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., only. (March 25, War D.)
Majors.

The following officers are honorably discharged as majors, U.S.A., only, effective March 31, 1920: Majors E. O'Connor, A. R. Emery, H. H. Dabney, R. S. Lytle, F. C. Mahin, O. G. Pitts and C. M. Dodson, U.S.A.; H. W. Stark, C.A.C. (March 30, War D.)
Major J. B. Gillespie, C.A.C., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only. (March 27, War D.)
Chaplain (Major) L. A. Carter, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only. (March 25, War D.)
The following officers are honorably discharged as majors, U.S.A., only: Majors H. E. Taylor and H. J. M. Smith, U.S.A.; J. W. Barnett, Inf.; W. T. Bais, Cav.; T. G. Methven, U.S.A.; D. M. Brown, Q.M.C. (March 25, War D.)
The following officers are honorably discharged as majors, U.S.A., only: Majors W. O. Ryan, U.S.A.; G. H. Wash, Cav.; P. V. Kane, F.A.; J. K. Menely, C.A.C. (March 26, War D.)
The following officers are honorably discharged as captains, U.S.A., only: Capt. W. N. Thomas, Jr., and T. De W. Weaver, C.E.; R. J. Hoffman, U.S.A. (March 25, War D.)

Captains.

Capt. F. C. Rogers, Engrs., is honorably discharged as captain, U.S.A., only. (March 26, War D.)
The following officers are honorably discharged as captains, U.S.A., only: Capt. G. O. Crank, W. M. Caffee and E. H. Immon, U.S.A.; L. Van H. Durfee, Inf. (March 27, War D.)
First Lieut. H. E. Hess, Vet. C., is honorably discharged as first lieutenant, U.S.A., only. (March 27, War D.)
First Lieut. E. B. Bellingier, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as first lieutenant, U.S.A., only. (March 26, War D.)
The following officers are honorably discharged as captains, U.S.A., only: Capt. N. M. Imboden, J. N. Steele, J. N. Marx, G. A. King, E. A. Franklin, C. A. Wilkinson, W. P. Hayes, G. B. Guenther and R. L. Hammond, Cav.; J. I. Hartman, Vet. Corps; J. V. McDowell, Cav.; C. P. Miller, Inf.; H. McGuire and A. S. Le Gette, U.S.A. (March 25, War D.)

First Lieutenants.

The following officers are honorably discharged as first lieutenants, U.S.A., only: First Lieut. H. M. Alexander and W. L. Barriger, U.S.A.; F. H. Woodruff, Vet. Corps. (March 25, War D.)

ARMY CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

The Construction Division of the U.S. Army is engaged in completing the Muscle Shoal Nitrate Plant and the pertinent facilities. It has been suggested that student soldier labor be used in this work, which will afford a further field for vocational training. It is proposed to erect a dam across the Gunpowder River to provide a dependable fresh water supply for the Aberdeen Proving Ground. Survey parties are busily engaged at Ogden, Utah, and Savannah, Ill., in connection with preliminary estimates for an ordnance arsenal and depot, respectively.

Proposals are being requested for the construction of a dirigible hangar at Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas. Plans are being worked out for the construction of administration buildings, quarters, etc., at Staten Island. Contract was recently let there for group of hangar building—\$519,000.
Col. P. E. Lamphere, Chief of Engineering Division, is at the Army Supply Base, Charleston, S.C., on official business.

Major Ralph H. Case, Chief of Contracts Division, has just returned to Washington from Camp Benning, where he has perfected arrangements for the completion of the acquisition of the land at this camp as recently authorized by Congress.

Col. Egan Shelly, formerly Chief of Contracts Division and special assistant to General Marshall, has returned to Washington from Camp Taylor, where he has been straightening out legal matters in connection with the title to the land within the camp area.

Lieut. Col. E. B. Morden, Q.M.C., who built the Philadelphia Quartermaster Terminal, will be honorably discharged from the Army this week. He has been appointed superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department at Philadelphia. The Philadelphia terminal is one of the largest of the six terminals built by the Construction Division on the Atlantic seaboard and which are of permanent trade value in addition to their use in connection with the war. In the Philadelphia Terminal the war is stored at present and classified for shipment to Europe as authorized by Congress.

Major A. F. Dershiner, Q.M.C., is at Benning, Ga., in connection with surveys of the camp. The Construction Division is arranging to make extensive surveys at Camp Benning for the establishment of certain permanent features.

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

The following officers to Lakehurst, N.J., April 5, 1920, as students in the Chemical Warfare School for officers: Capt. S. A. Byrnes, Chem. War. Ser.; 1st Lieut. W. F. Whitfield, San. C. (March 27, War D.)

The following officers will proceed at proper time to New Orleans for the purpose of preparing and demonstrating an exhibit of the Army Medical Department, Surgeon General's Office, at the meeting of the American Medical Association and Society of Tropical Medicine, to be held in that city on or about April 20: Major H. J. Nichols, M.C.; Capt. C. F. Silvester, Inf. (March 27, War D.)

Major W. O. Sibert, Chem. War. Ser., to Washington for duty. (March 29, War D.)

Contract Serg. H. S. Martland is assigned to duty at Newark, N.J., in connection with the separation of the medical history of the war. (March 29, War D.)

ARMY G.C.M. CASES.

First Lieut. Robert B. Bruce, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A. (emergency), was found guilty by a G.C.M. at Coblenz, Germany, Nov. 5, 1919, of embezzling money furnished him for use in the military service, desertion and forgery. He was sentenced to dismissal and to confinement at hard labor for twenty years. The President on Jan. 16, 1920, confirmed the sentence, but reduced the period of confinement to seven years, and the U.S. Penitentiary is named as the place of confinement. (G.C.M.O. 26, Feb. 16, 1920, War Dept.)

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

32d Balloon Co. arrived Camp Benning from Lee Hall, Va., March 24.

Motor Transport Co. No. 3 has been reorganized at Camp Holabird, Md.

Troop H, 11th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, left for Calexico, Calif., March 25.

9th Battalion, Mounted Engrs. and Train from Camp Courchesne to Camp Travis, Texas, by marching, March 27.

7th Signal Battalion from Fort Bliss, Texas, to Camp Travis, Texas, for station March 27.

All enlisted personnel, Air Service, will proceed from Teller Field, Texas, to Kelly Field, Texas, about May 1, for duty.

Troop K, 4th Cav., left McAllen, Texas, March 26, and arrived Mercedes, Texas, same date, for station.

Detachment Motor Truck Co., No. 5, twenty-four enlisted men, left Fort Bliss, Texas, March 25, and arrived at Marfa, Texas, for temporary duty.

Troop L, 16th Cav., left San Benito, Texas, and arrived Mercedes, Texas, March 27.

1st Squadron, 16th Cav., less Troop B, plus Troop L and detachments of Supply Troop, Hqs. Troop, Medical Corps and Veterinary Corps, left Mercedes, Texas, March 28, en route Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for permanent change of station (by marching).

Machine Gun Troop, 4th Cav., left Fort Ringgold, Texas, March 23, and arrived at Brownsville, Texas, March 27.

Troop L, 4th Cav., left McAllen, Texas, March 29, and arrived at Mercedes, Texas, the same date, for permanent station (by marching).

Hqs. Motor Command No. 16 has been organized at Camp Meigs, D.C., March 23.

U.S. ARMY DEATHS ABROAD.

The War Department announces the following deaths abroad:

Germany.

Gerrit Teunissen, private, Depot Quartermaster Detachment, admitted dead in hospital, Coblenz, Germany, March 20, 1920.

Jeremiah L. O'Connor, private, Headquarters Troop, A.F.G., died of influenza complicated by pneumonia at hospital, Coblenz, Germany, Feb. 15, 1920.

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

The War Department announced on March 31 that by order of the President the Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded to Major Geoffrey P. Baldwin, U.S.A., for extraordinary heroism in action in the Bois des Rappe, France, on Oct. 15, 1918. Major Baldwin, who was then attached to the 60th Infantry, personally led a small detachment through woods that were infested with enemy machine gun nests and attained his objective. In disregard of his life he charged one machine gun nest and killed the gunner. Major Baldwin is at present on duty at Hoboken, N.J.

General March and Capt. John Millikin, U.S.A., left Washington, March 30, for a brief inspection of Camps Benning and Bragg, returning to Washington April 3.

Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor, U.S.A., has been ordered to command Camp Humphreys, Va., and the Engineer School at this place.

Lieut. Col. Paul E. Peabody, U.S.A., assistant chief of staff, G-1, on duty at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for especially meritorious service in administrative capacities. Colonel Peabody's citation reads that "during the attack on Spionsons he displayed marked ability. Later as G-1, during the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, by his extraordinary ability, his capacity for organization and his brilliant execution of all the details pertaining to administration and supply, he overcame unusual difficulties, and thereby contributed in a marked degree to the success of the operations of the 1st Division."

Lieut. Col. O. C. Warner, U.S.A., of the A.F. in G., who has been on duty at the port at Antwerp, Belgium, for some time, has left there on a two months' leave to visit points of interest in Europe. Upon its expiration he is to return to the United States, says the *Amaroc News* of March 6. The paper also announces that Lieut. John R. Evans, U.S.A., who has been port officer at Antwerp, has been relieved of that duty and replaced by Capt. W. I. Razor, U.S.A. Lieutenant Evans, it was added, was to sail soon for the United States on a leave.

Capt. George B. Lovell, Jr., Cav., U.S.A., has been assigned to duty as C.O. of Air Service activities at Camp Benning, Ga.

Capt. John S. Sullivan, Air Ser., U.S.A., was on March 26 ordered to command Park Field, Millington, Tenn.

The intended departure from Coblenz, Germany, for the United States soon after March 7 of the following

officers of the Army who have been on duty with the A. F. in G., was announced in the *Amaroc News* of that date: Majors Edward W. Austin, Charles S. Haight, P. S. Royce; Capt. W. R. Graham, D. R. McCombs, M. A. S. Sing, Estir V. Smith, Leon F. Sullivan; Lieut. John R. Evans and A. L. Post.

Following his return to Coblenz, headquarters of the A.F. in G., on March 3, from an official trip to Berlin and Warsaw, Col. Irvin L. Hunt, U.S.A., was replaced as officer in charge of civil affairs for the A.F. in G. by Lieut. Col. Harry S. Grier, U.S.A., and was to leave for the United States about the end of March, after completing work upon reports connected with the civil affairs branch of the Army of Occupation, says the *Amaroc News* of March 6. Colonel Hunt, who was with 2d Corps headquarters prior to the armistice, held the post of legal adviser to the 3d Army and then was at the head of civil affairs in Coblenz from the time of the formation of the Army of Occupation. He succeeded Col. H. A. Smith, U.S.A., then a brigadier general, now at the G.S. College, Washington, D.C., who had charge of civil affairs at advance G.H.Q. at Trier as chief of these activities for the forces of occupation in June, 1919. Lieutenant Colonel Grier, who was formerly on the legal staff at advance G.H.Q., A.E.F., has been in charge of civil affairs at Coblenz since last fall.

ARMY ITEMS.

General Pershing Praises the Cavalry Arm.

In "A Message to the Cavalry," which appears in the April number of *The Cavalry Journal*, addressed to "the officers and men of the Cavalry," Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., himself a very gallant cavalryman, says, in part: "Generally speaking, the character of the World War afforded little opportunity for the employment of cavalry as compared to the opportunities given to other arms. When one thinks of the World War today it is usually in terms of trenches and devastated areas over which was waged a bitter and a tragic struggle, with the artillery and infantry as the chief participants. The contest became a war between entire nations, and all of the talent and genius of each was invoked to perfect implements that might turn the tide of victory. New mechanical appliances were invented and others already in use were developed to the highest degree. The use of gas, tanks, machine guns and airplanes and increased proportions of artillery and motor transport all marked the activities of the opposing forces to obtain the advantage. Lastly, as always, it was the Infantry that assured the victory. The splendid work of the Cavalry in the few weeks of the war more than justified its existence and the expense of its upkeep in the years of peace preceding the war. American theory for the employment of Cavalry is correct, and Allied Cavalry would have been of even greater use in the early months of the war if it had been trained as American Cavalry is trained."

Bayonet and Physical Training.

Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., commanding the Southeastern Department, with headquarters at Charleston, S.C., announces that a departmental school in bayonet training, personal combat, disciplinary gymnastics and physical efficiency tests, mass games and highly organized athletics will be established at Camp Jackson, S.C., under supervision of the camp commander. The first course will begin on Monday, April 19, and will continue for a period of six weeks. The officers from this department now attending the special course in bayonet and physical training at Camp Benning will be utilized as instructors in the department school.

Major Gen. H. T. Allen Reviews A.F. in G.

With the exception of a few scattered units, the entire American Forces in Germany were reviewed on March 5 by Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., commanding, at the little town of Ransbach, near Coblenz. As the *Amaroc News*, organ of the A.F. in G., expressed it on the following day, "It was a most impressive sight, the finest of its kind since the days of the old 3d Army, when the divisions of the Army of Occupation used to pass in review. High staff officers aided in the event. The arrival of troop trains and of motorized organizations correspond very closely to the time designated in the operation orders, and the whole great movement of troops was carried out according to schedule and almost without a hitch. It was shortly after eleven o'clock when the last organization marched onto the field, and a few minutes later the commander-in-chief and his staff galloped across the ground for the inspection of the two brigades, both of which had been placed temporarily under the command of Brig. Gen. W. H. Sage, U.S.A., commanding the 2d Brigade. The inspecting and reviewing party, in addition to General Allen, consisted of Col. J. C. Montgomery, L. J. Van Schaick, N. E. Margretts, W. W. McCombs, E. H. Bruns, Kyle Rucker, J. P. Crain; Lieut. Col. G. M. Peek, P. H. Bagby, Brehon Somervell, H. S. Grier, J. F. Ware, B. A. Miller, J. M. Wainwright and Capt. H. T. Allen, Jr., all U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. T. P. Melvill, British army; Capt. P. Hendricks, French army, and Command. De Selys, Belgian army. The reviewing party first inspected the units of the 1st Brigade and then the 2d. It was a remarkable sight, with vantage points on the surrounding hills filled with spectators watching the khaki-clad figures below them, while the colors flew and the bands played as the commanding general and his staff galloped about the field. The mounted inspection lasted until two o'clock. Then the brigades passed in review and returned to the towns where they were to spend the night before beginning the hike back to their home stations. General Allen and his staff returned to headquarters at Coblenz."

Exhibit of Medical Department.

The Surgeon General's Office of the Army has arranged to give an exhibit of the Medical Department at the meeting of the American Medical Association and Society of Tropical Medicine at New Orleans, La., April 20. Major Matthew A. Reasoner, Med. Corps, has charge of the exhibit.

New Routing of Army Foreign Mail.

The War Department on March 29 announced a new routing of official mail for American units or individuals serving in foreign countries, as follows: Official mail, from Washington, D.C., to Antwerp and Coblenz only,

for organizations and individuals serving in those places will be sent through the Transportation Service, Washington, for transmission by courier service; no postage required. It should be addressed, "American Forces in Germany (Coblenz or Antwerp) via overseas courier." From parties outside of Washington, and for Coblenz, it will be sent through the regular U.S. mail, giving the name of the organization and general location; no postage. Official mail of sufficient importance originating outside of Washington may be sent from Washington by overseas courier when addressed as above and then enclosed in another envelope addressed to "Courier Service Branch, Administration Division, Transportation Service, Washington, D.C." The inside envelope should bear the name of sending office. From parties outside of Washington, to Antwerp, for transmission to a person, mail should be addressed, "Care of commanding general, American Forces in Germany, Coblenz"; no postage. Mail intended for elsewhere in Europe than Coblenz should give proper address of party intended for; pre-war postage at international rate must be affixed. Official mail for China should be sent "Care commanding general, Philippine Department, Manila, P.I."; no postage. Official mail for Shanghai sent to U.S. postal agency, Shanghai, for delivery to units or individuals serving in that city requires no postage. Personal mail for officers and enlisted men in China may be routed the same as official mail and will require domestic postage rate. All official mail for American military attaches serving abroad will be sent to "Director, Military Intelligence, Divisional General Staff, Washington," for transmission.

Army Athletic Elimination Contests.

The elimination contests for the boxing and basketball championships of the Eastern Department took place at the armory of the 60th Infantry, N.Y.G., New York city, on March 30 and 31. Col. H. M. Bankhead, U.S.A., on duty at Governors Island, was in general charge of the events, which were well managed, and furnished good sport. On the night of March 30 basketball teams from Camp Humphreys, who are the title holders of the 5th District, and from Fort Slocum, contested, Humphreys winning by a score of 55-25. A team from Fort Myer, champions of the 3d District, defeated a team from Fort Niagara by the decisive score of 35-8. On the following night Camp Humphreys and Fort Myer met in the finals, the former winning the championship by a score of 54-12. Myer's players were unable to withstand the strong attack of Humphreys which swept aside the men from the Virginia. Humphreys was led by Lieut. E. L. Vidal, a former West Point athlete. The victory makes them eligible for participation in the round robin tournament which is to commence soon for the purpose of deciding the national military championship, the winner to be the entrant for the Olympic championship to be decided in Belgium during the coming summer. On the night of March 31 a large crowd, including many ladies, again were at the armory, this time to witness the final bouts in the boxing championship tournament for enlisted men serving in the Eastern Department. Lieut. Gen. R. L. Bullard, U.S.A., commanding Eastern Department, presented the winners in the boxing bouts with appropriate prizes. In the bantamweight class Pvt. William Mitchell, of Fort Wright, was decided to have outpointed Pvt. Robert Cole, of Camp Meade. The decision was not a popular one. Pvt. Joseph Selfstein, of Fort Myer, won over Pvt. William Fitzgerald, of Fort Slocum, in the light heavyweight class. Pvt. Dominick Kaparsky, middleweight, of Camp Dix, knocked out Pvt. Alf Larsen, of Fort Niagara. Georges Carpentier, the French champion, refereed the featherweight bout between Pvt. J. Kressner, of the M.T.C., New York, and Pvt. Frank Burke, of Camp Dix. Carpentier was not called on to give a decision, the judges deciding that Burke had been outpointed by Kressner. Under the Army rules no bout could have gone more than six rounds. Winners in all classes will meet survivors of tournaments in other departments in a national tournament to be held in New York in May.

Polo and Baseball in Southern Department.

Baseball and polo continue as the leading athletic attractions in the Brownsville District, Southern Department. At Camp Sam Fordyce, Texas, on March 22, a team from that station consisting of Major Wyatt, Captains Fuller and Bloom and Lieutenant Broadus, 4th Cav., and one from Camp McAllen, which included Captains Kiehl, Wales, Lieutenants Bender and Utzman of the same regiment, met on the polo field; the former winning by a score of 4½-3. The inter-company baseball season opened at Fort Ringgold on March 17 with a game between Headquarters Troop and Troop A, 4th Cavalry. Headquarters won, the score being 8-3. On March 21 at Camp McAllen, Troop L, 4th Cavalry, defeated Troop M, same unit, by a score of 13-6. On the same day Troop C, 4th Cavalry, was defeated on the diamond field at Fort Ringgold by the Motor Transport company, the score standing 12-5. On March 20, at Camp Sam Fordyce, Troop G won from Troop F by a score of 15-8, while Troop E won from the Q.M.C. nine by a forfeit.

The Red Arrow.

The Red Arrow, organ of the 32d Division, published at Detroit, Mich., and edited by Samuel G. Madison, is the latest addition to the list of Service publications. In appearance and contents it is a credit to the gallant organization it represents. An editorial announcement states that it is published quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November. These dates, it is explained, correspond, first, with the month which marked the departure of the division for France; May, Decoration Day, and also the sailing for home; August, the battle of Juvigny and the ever-famous fight at Chateau-Thierry, while November marks the cessation of hostilities and the signing of the armistice. The frontispiece bears a picture of Major Gen. W. G. Haan, U.S.A., who commanded the division in France for a time, while a letter from the General is reproduced wishing the publication success. The magazine contains a number of excellent photographs of scenes and places in France where the division did duty.

The Monthly News.

The third number of *The Monthly News*, for March, published, as its name indicates, each month at Camp Vail, N.J., by the students of the Signal Corps, U.S.A., School, has been received. Numbering eighteen pages, and in stenciled form, it contains news of interest not only to members of the school, but to every enlisted man in the camp. Pvt. Irving Hirsch is the editor. Among the items is an account of the visit to the school on March 19 of Major Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., who expressed his gratification at the progress made.

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FOR SALE: "900 shares of Pullman Oil and Refining stock for 50 cents a share." Valued by Company at \$2.00 a share. Address D. D. T., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

WANTED: Retired, non-commissioned officer; Ordnance or Field Artillery. Supply work, permanent position. Col. C. G. Edgar, 520 Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

MEN WANTED FOR FORT MYER, VA.
There will be a number of vacancies in the 3d Cavalry and the 19th Field Artillery at Fort Myer, Va., in the troops and batteries, and in the 3d Cavalry band. Excellent station, many advantages, fifteen minutes from the National Capital on the street car line. Upon discharge, or furlough to the reserve, go to the nearest recruiting office and re-enlist for Fort Myer. Men who have had one year's service in the Army especially desired. RECRUITING OFFICER, FORT MYER, VA.

MUSICIANS WANTED—For Band, Third Field Artillery—Motorized Regiment. Positions open to performers with ability. Musical duties only. Write Captain W. K. Weaver, Adjutant, or Bandleader at Camp Grant, Ill.

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PROBLEM OF THE MARINE CORPS OFFICERS.

The problem of the officers of the Marine Corps was succinctly expressed by Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., on Feb. 28, when he appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs. He stated: "No matter what we fix the strength of the enlisted men at, in my opinion the time has arrived when we must at least try to fix something definite as to the permanency of the officers, because they are getting a year older each year, and they must know whether they are to be civilians or officers; they are entitled to a decision now."

In the Naval Appropriation bill the House Committee provided for 27,400 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, which is temporary strength. In the tentative draft of a Navy personnel bill, printed in our issue of Feb. 28, pages 785 and 794, provision is made for permanent strength of the Marine Corps at 27,467, and in Par. 3, Sec. 66 of that bill, it is provided: "All officers serving temporarily in grade of captain and below, upon date of passage of this act, shall be eligible to fill existing vacancies, and those hereby created in said grades, by transfer to or reappointment in permanent Marine Corps, in grades held by them on date of transfer. Transfers so made shall be without regard to age, and if found not qualified for said grade, to lower grades after qualification. All officers so transferred shall establish to the satisfaction of Secretary of the Navy their mental, moral, professional and physical qualifications to perform duties of the grade to which transferred or reappointed."

This provision, if enacted, would bring about the result General Barnett stated as desirable—it would be the something definite as to permanency that should be assured to the officers of the Marine Corps, who, under existing conditions of temporary appointments, are liable to be discharged or demoted within six months after the proclamation ending the emergency. Should the legislation for the 27,467 enlisted men fail of passage, the corps would be cut down to 17,400, and 693 officers. There are at present 547 permanent and 443 temporary officers in the corps, so that failing of legislation assuring permanency only 146 temporary officers of those now serving could be retained. Consequently, the indecision as to permanency is having a demoralizing effect upon the temporary officers because the future contains no assurance for them.

In some respects the problem of the temporary officers of the Marine Corps is even harder than that of any other Service. On the part of the organization the problem is also one of difficulty, for, as expressed by General Barnett to the committee, if a permanent legal allowance of officers were to be fixed now it "would be decidedly in the interest of economy, as it would enable the corps to retain and acquire experienced officers, already trained at the expense of the Government, who will not stay on or come back in a temporary status, nor will they come back if the opportunity is too long put off." Of the temporary officers now in the Marine Corps, eighty-five per cent. came from the ranks. Fifteen officers were former National Naval Volunteer officers, three were pay clerks, and fifty came from civil life. Four per cent. of officers to 27,400 enlisted strength would enable the Marine Corps to retain all present temporary officers who served during the war and who desire to remain in the Service, whose efficiency and value have been definitely established and who have been recommended for permanent commission. It would also offer permanent commissions to trained officers who requested discharge from the Service last year on returning from France. The Committee on Naval Affairs has in its hands the detailed schedule of the requirements for Marine Corps personnel, which shows that the Corps cannot work with the highest degree of efficiency with a strength of less than 27,467 enlisted men, and it was on the basis of that schedule that provision was made for 27,400 in the Naval Appropriation bill. While this action of the committee may, in a measure, be accepted as an earnest of its intentions, and that the adoption of Section 66 of the tentative Personnel bill would seem to be assured, temporary officers will continue to feel insecure in their status and their unrest show in resignations and applications for discharge.

PROPAGANDA AND PAY INCREASE.

At a time when the matter of pay increase legislation has reached a stage where it is charged that Service propaganda in favor of such a measure has been overdone, it is in the nature of a tonic to receive the following letter. It comes to us from an Infantry officer, who states that the opinions expressed are those of a group of officers who have talked the situation over and arrived at these conclusions. It is to be noticed that no remedy for this situation is suggested, however. He writes:

"If the pay bill does not become a law the fault will lie, not with Congress, nor the American people, nor the President, nor the War Department. If this bill is shelved it will be the direct result of the inertia and pro-

cratization of the officers and men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. If it does fail, these very same officers and men will be emphatic in the laying the blame on an "ungrateful country." The fact is that not ten per cent. of the officers and not two per cent. of the men have done one single active thing to further the interests of this bill. That being true, it is difficult to see why Congress should be blamed for hesitating. The opposition is active, united and positive. All opposition sums itself up and in the one word 'economy.' No stronger word can be used in Congress for years to come, unless it be the word 'justice.' But this word 'justice' to do any good must be heard. To be heard it is necessary for everybody concerned to 'speak.' The least effective kind of 'speaking' consists in talking over the problem of 'How to Live on Army Pay' with other members of the Service. God helps those who help themselves. The idea that somebody else is going to advocate this increase for us is a mistake. If only a small percentage of the people concerned are willing to do anything to push it along, then Congress cannot be criticised for not acting. The decision as to whether the increase is granted or denied lies squarely with individual members of the Services. If it fails, each one of us who remained inert can thank himself."

Denying that the efforts of Army and Navy officers to have Service pay increase legislation passed really constitutes "propaganda," the Sun and New York Herald says in a leading editorial: "If there is propaganda by military and naval officers for more pay, it is propaganda which began in the departments when their civilian heads saw the Services under their direction falling to pieces as the trained and expert men in them resigned by tens and scores and hundreds because they could not live on their pay."

"If there is propaganda for more pay by military and naval officers, it is not propaganda set going and maintained by the expenditure of money to attain a desired end; it is propaganda which began when military and naval officers found themselves not able to pay their bills, not able to buy the clothing their wives and their babies needed, not able to get the food their dependents wanted and ought to have."

"If there is propaganda for more pay by military and naval officers, it is not financed and maintained by rich men to enforce a laudable but unpopular reform. It is propaganda which has not the money to put page advertisements in the newspapers or to sow circular letters broadcast. It is propaganda which is maintained by the personal labor of proud men who have been compelled by actual poverty to bare to the world their desperate plight."

That Army and Navy officers should use every effort and utilize every medium to further the cause of the increase in Service pay is perfectly legitimate, for we enter the month of April with practically no progress made in the matter of the passage of pay legislation, although the first bill for such relief was introduced in Congress last August. The pay situation has reached a point where it is breeding more discontent and hardship than ever before since the close of hostilities, and the indifference of Congress to the matter persists in spite of the appeals of the Services, the people, and the press of the country. Since it is expected Congress will adjourn by the end of May, the next two months will be looked forward to with redoubled anxiety by the Service and its friends; for within that time, granting Congress adjourns before June comes, they will know what their fate is to be in respect to an increase of pay.

LEGISLATION FOR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The effects upon the Medical Department personnel of some of the provisions of proposed legislation now before Congress have been so unfavorable as to increase the difficulty now experienced in holding its present personnel or to attract young medical candidates to permanent positions in the Army. Whatever the final product will be, it is certain that some of the proposals alone have repelled men from the corps rather than to have attracted them. One of these for instance is the House provision applying the single list to the Medical Department with a constructive service credit of two years. It seems that no one has ever shown by what process of reasoning the two years' credit was arrived at. It surely does not represent the difference in the ages between medical and other officers upon entering the Army, for this is as twenty-two or twenty-three is to twenty-eight or twenty-nine. Nor does it compensate a medical graduate who has, taken it by and large, devoted seven years and many thousand dollars to his education. A constructive service credit sufficient to meet this difference in cost of education and ages upon entrance would be a large one—between six and eight years—so large as to defeat one of the objects of the single list, that is, the creation of an equality between officers of the Army so far as promotion prospects are concerned.

The Medical Department does not wish to create such a disparity, but seeks some method of filling the corps with high-class medical graduates without lowering the standards of entrance, and at the same time to avoid such discrepancy as the single list will inevitably create. It is chiefly for this reason that the single list seems inapplicable to the Medical Department, though in principle it is subscribed to. This year only about 2,700 medical students will graduate. There are 4,300 internships in the hospitals actually awaiting these men, and based upon the bed capacity of the hospitals of the country there are places for perhaps 9,000 graduates. The

demands for physicians in civil practice are so great that the Army must offer more than is contemplated by the single list if it hopes to get any qualified doctors.

With the present law in effect it has been found impossible to fill the corps. There are nearly fifty per cent. vacancies existing to-day. It is apparent that the Army must meet this situation by offering as much as civil practice. The Senate bill would probably meet this situation fairly well if the provisions requiring three years to captaincy and twelve years to majority are accepted. Further, promotion to lieutenant colonel and colonel is provided for after twenty and twenty-six years respectively. The Surgeon General would prefer the retention of the present law providing for approximately 3.16 per cent. of colonels and 5.42 per cent. of lieutenant colonels, as these percentages have held for some years and are based upon actual requirements under Tables of Organization and peacetime details.

The Surgeon General favors examination, both professional and physical, for promotion to every grade including colonel, as well as the elimination process that would result from the classification of officers as to efficiency into Classes 1, 2 and 3. The War Department will undoubtedly publish regulations governing the examination of former temporary officers for commission in the Regular Army. These regulations will on the one hand depend upon legislation passed, and on the other hand will apply the instructions and powers so delegated by law to the Secretary of War. One of the provisions of the Senate bill as now written places a high premium on the medical officer who remained a temporary one during the war over the one who entered the Regular corps. The former temporary officer who qualifies for a majority is at once credited with fourteen years' service, or so much as is necessary for any other officer to reach this grade, thus giving him fourteen years' credit for two or three years' service, whereas the Regular officer gets credit only for actual length of service. The Medical Department favors the acceptance of medical officers who served during the war, as this is considered the best source of supply. The department, however, believes that such officers, in whatever grade commissioned, should be credited with and take rank according to actual length of commissioned service since April 6, 1917.

PATRIOTISM AT A PRICE.

It has been made perfectly clear by this time that the American Legion is thoroughly determined in its attempt to force Congress to pass legislation that will give to every man who served in the Army and Navy of the United States during the World War a cash bonus. The general figure set for this bonus is fifty dollars a month for every month served during the war. In view of the fact that "the total number of men serving in the armed forces of the country, including the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps and other Services, amounted to 4,800,000," according to Colonel Ayres' "The War with Germany," the financial aspect of this plan of the American Legion is one to give rise to the most serious consideration by the American people. That such a course of action puts a price on patriotism goes without saying. If the members of the Legion persist in their present intention, they will be writing themselves down as mercenaries, pure and simple, a class of soldiers who have not existed in this country for over a century, and then only in enemy forces. The conviction of the draft evader Bergdoll for desertion on March 17 by a general court-martial held at the headquarters of the Eastern Department, and his sentence to a five years' term of imprisonment, illustrates the fate likely to come to every deserter, and a fate that every member of the American Legion might have suffered if he had not entered the Army during the war. Yet now it appears the American Legion wishes to be paid for doing what the laws of their country insisted on their doing, even if entering the Army or Navy was not a duty of the highest patriotism. Search as we may for a justification for their conduct, we can only find this to excuse this attitude of the American Legion. The orgy of Governmental spending that is going on and the individual extravagance in certain strata of our people is doubtless responsible for the lust for a bonus that has filled these soldiers' thoughts. Yet this is a poor justification for putting a definite figure down as their estimation of what their actions should bring them. Soldierly pride and honor is indeed dragged in the dust by such a course as this.

As an illustration of what such a demand as the American Legion is making will mean in terms of money some approximations may be indulged in since definite figures are lacking in this first aspect of the situation. Confining ourselves to round figures, if the 4,800,000 men who served in the Army and Navy during the war were in the Service for only six months the bonus demanded by the American Legion would cost the people of the United States the sum of \$1,440,000,000, while if this total number in our land and sea forces averaged a year of service the cost would run up to \$2,880,000,000, or something above one-tenth of the entire cost of the World War to the United States. Since our pre-war national debt was approximately \$1,900,000,000, such an expenditure as the above goes beyond any of our conceptions of war expenditures previous to August, 1914. Of course, it would seem inevitable that once granted such a bonus as this, other demands would follow, such as pensions. Since the amount paid to pensioners by the United States Government from 1790 to 1919 inclusive has been \$5,617,520,402, the spirit of the American Legion shows in no unenviable light when it asks for a

sum that may really approach close to this pension total of a century and a quarter in its first demand.

NAVAL RESERVES FOR MIDSHIPMEN'S CRUISE.

The Navy Department has approved a plan for a four months' cruise this summer for midshipmen of the Naval Academy in ships largely manned by enlisted members of the Naval Reserve Force. It is hoped that many Reservists will volunteer for this service. The cruise will prove extremely attractive, as it will take in the Panama Canal, the Pacific coast and Hawaii. There are to be four ships and at least 1,500 Reservists will be allowed to make the cruise. The question of allowing Reserve officers to volunteer has not yet been decided. Full plans are expected to mature this week and orders will follow shortly thereafter for the men who volunteer to report at Philadelphia on May 10. All Reservists who desire to do so can extend their time one year in order to take part in this four months' cruise. Commandants of naval districts have been requested to give publicity to the cruise, and to receive requests and applications from naval reservists now on inactive duty desiring to participate. An exact complement to be furnished by each naval district will be designated by the Navy Department.

SECRETARY URGES \$140,000,000 MORE FOR NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels sent a request to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to increase the naval appropriations as passed by the House by approximately \$140,000,000. This increase, he said, is absolutely necessary in order that the Navy Department may successfully carry on its work for the next year and also maintain its program of preparedness. The Secretary asks that the committee restore to the bill the proposal for constructing a drydock and repair shop on San Francisco bay. The appropriation required for this purpose is placed at \$10,000,000 by the Secretary. For the conversion of two merchant vessels into aircraft tenders \$700,000 is requested. Mr. Daniels also emphasized the importance of naval aviation and submitted an increase of approximately \$9,000,000 for aviation, which will bring the sum to \$25,531,000. Increases are also sought for the several bureaus and for a number of the naval stations, especially Great Lakes, Newport and Hampton Roads. Secretary Daniels appeared before the committee in executive session April 1 with Senator Page presiding. Mr. Daniels laid before the committee his reasons for the increase to the appropriation bill stating that the House had made an enormous reduction to the original proposals.

VICTORY MEDAL CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The contracts for production of the Victory Medal have been awarded by the War Department to three concerns: Art Metal Works, of Newark, N.J., which will produce the greater portion; Joseph Mayer, of Seattle, Wash., and the F. G. Adams Co., of St. Louis, Mo. Deliveries are to be made beginning April 10. The medal was designed by J. E. Fraser, a New York sculptor, and the master dies were produced at the U.S. Mint, Philadelphia. Deliveries of medals by the War Department to the Navy Department will probably be made about May 1, but individual distribution to Navy personnel is not likely for several weeks thereafter. The Navy Department is considering issuing clasps with the medals rather than authorizing personnel in the Service to purchase the clasps.

TRANSFER OF REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS.

The Secretary of War on March 31 directed that all officers of the Regular Army (except those stationed in the Philippine Department or Siberia), including the Porto Rico Regiment and Philippine Scouts who, should pending legislation permit, desire transfer to or detail in a branch, corps or department other than that in which permanently commissioned, be directed to submit applications to reach The Adjutant General not later than May 15 for all officers stationed in the continental limits of the United States, and not later than June 1 for all others.

FOUR COAST GUARD CUTTERS ORDERED.

The U.S. Coast Guard has accepted the proposal of the Union Construction Company, of Oakland, Calif., for the construction of four cutters. The cost will be \$775,000 each. These cutters will be 240 feet in length, 38 feet beam, 1,560 tons displacement at 14 feet draft, and with speed of 16 knots. They will have only one mast, to provide a clear after-deck. Provision is made for mounting on the center line three 5-inch guns and one 3-inch anti-aircraft rifle.

WEARING OF NEW NAVY COAT.

The Bureau of Navigation on March 29, 1920, issued instructions as to the wearing of the double-breasted, turned-down collar blue service coat in European waters, which announce that "in view of the uncertainty of the date of the signing of the peace treaty, and of the fact that the adoption of the double-breasted coat becomes entirely effective on Jan. 1, 1921, the double-breasted coat may hereafter be worn in European waters."

NAVY'S CONDUCT OF WAR INQUIRY.

(Continued from page 932.)

SESSION OF MARCH 30.

Admiral Mayo's Statement.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., member of the General Board, and during hostilities commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, was the only witness before the subcommittee on March 30. He read into the record a prepared statement, including documentary evidence and naval orders, of the chronological record of his activities during the war.

In this connection Admiral Mayo said: "I have indicated, I believe, that so far as it was within the province of the commander-in-chief the fleet was prepared for any emergency. I have quoted from my estimates of the situation at various times not so much to indicate that the Department did not approve my recommendations as to point out that there was never a time when I or my staff failed to keep in touch with the general situation or neglected, so far as we are aware, any action or recommendation which we believed would increase the effectiveness of our Navy in the World War." Admiral Mayo's statement concerned his activities and naval preparedness from 1913 to the end of hostilities, and read in part as follows:

In order that my opinions and conclusions regarding the points that have been raised by Admiral Sims may be clearly understood, I consider it advisable to explain briefly my duties, work and observations in connection with the preparedness of the Atlantic Fleet for war and its activities during the war.

The Admiral here read a quotation from Admiral Sims's letter of Jan. 7, 1920, in which he said that "we entered the war with no well-considered policy or plans, and with our forces on the sea not in the highest state of readiness. Continuing his statement, he read:

The general question of preparedness should be considered for several years preceding our entry into the war; therefore I shall begin this summary from the date of my assignment to the Fleet in 1913. In April, 1914, practically the entire Fleet, including the destroyer flotilla, was rushed to the Mexican coast. War broke out in Europe in August, 1914, while the Fleet was still dispersed. This situation forced our attention on the unsatisfactory condition of the Fleet, and plans were made to assemble it and put it in as good shape as possible.

The statement then reviewed the efforts of the Navy in preparing the Fleet for any emergency from this period to the time President Wilson signed the declaration of a state of war. The reorganization of the Fleet was made effective in July, 1915, said the Admiral, who at that time was assigned command of the battleship squadrons, consisting of all the battleships on active duty, and with the additional duty of second-in-command of the Atlantic Fleet. Continuing, he said:

There was a very general feeling at that time that the training should be intensified and no effort spared to get the ships ready for war. The subject was discussed with the division commanders and instructions regarding the subject were issued.

Interest was stimulated and the improvement in general efficiency was very gratifying during the summer and fall of 1915. From time to time special instructions were issued to cover certain phases of the training in order to co-ordinate all efforts and crystallize Service opinion. These instructions were revised from time to time, as experience and available information from the war might dictate. It is almost needless to say that accurate information as to the lessons of the war were difficult to obtain, as this country was strictly neutral. In 1916 a very large building program was authorized; also, in August, 1915, additional personnel was authorized. Our entry into the war came before these increases became effective. In June, 1916, I relieved Admiral Frank F. Fletcher as commander-in-chief, hoisting my flag on the Wyoming, at New York, on June 19, 1916. I continued the intensive program of training, and in addition ordered additional tactics be taken up.

Reorganizing the Fleet.

The auxiliary service of the Fleet was reorganized as the Fleet Train. This unit of the Fleet enabled the most efficient use to be made of the available auxiliaries, such as supply vessels, colliers, oilers, tugs, one ammunition ship and one hospital ship. The training and development of the Fleet was somewhat retarded because there were no mine sweepers attached to it. Tugs were fitted and trained as mine sweepers when not engaged in towing targets and in dispatch and other duties. The progress made by the mine force, under Capt. R. R. Belknap, was exceedingly gratifying. Although it consisted of only a few vessels the lessons and experience gained by this unit of the Fleet resulted in the successful development and laying of the greatest mine field ever known.

Progress was made in 1916 towards putting the Fleet in a condition for war, and in the fall of 1916 there was authorized increase in the available enlisted personnel, and plans were made for the more active use of the vessels in reserve, especially the destroyers and battleships. These plans were made in conference with the Chief of Naval Operations and his assistants, and enabled the best use to be made of the new personnel that became available when the war was imminent. After the Christmas holidays, 1916, the Fleet went to Cuban waters for its winter maneuvers and for carrying out such exercises as were considered essential for the preparation of the Fleet for any emergency.

Realizing in February, 1917, the international situation was becoming complex, a consideration of the defense of the Fleet in Guantanamo Bay against attack by German submarines was immediately taken up. It was decided the situation did not warrant the suspension of the training program, except that the Fleet should be afforded every protection. On Feb. 5, 1917, the Department was informed of the contemplated movement of the Fleet to Guantánamo, Cuba. The Department had directed that the Olympia and Machias be sent to the Danish West Indies for the purpose of investigating the reported existence of German submarine bases. A dispatch was received Feb. 9 indicating that submarines would be available for service. The condition appeared to be good, but the submarines were considered, at that time, unreliable, except in the work near their shore bases.

On Feb. 11 the Commander-in-Chief was informed that the destroyers in reserve and reduced commission in the Pacific would be sent to the Canal Zone as soon as they could be made ready. On Feb. 12 I received a message from the Chief of Naval Operations asking if I considered the Fleet properly protected from possible submarine attack, and I advised bringing the Fleet north or not. I replied to that message recommending that the Fleet "remain South for the present"; that the Fleet's northern rendezvous be Long Island Sound, and that the Army arrange to close it to submarines and to protect Block Island.

On Feb. 20 information was received that orders had been issued to put Destroyer Flotillas One and Two in material readiness for service. On March 3 the Illinois and the destroyers Jarvis, McCall, Wainwright, Ericsson, McDougal, Tucker and Cushing were ordered to home yards for repairs, leaving fourteen with the Fleet.

The following radio was received from Operations on March 8: "Trip to Panama (which had been contemplated in training program) will not be made. About what date can Fleet finish all desired exercises south and depart north? What do you recommend?" I replied: "All gunnery exercises finished before April 1. On completion fleet proceeds to Guantanamo Bay for benefit personnel. Recommend start north about April 5." On March 11 an order was received to send north thirty gun crews for Armed Guard duty, the order emanating from the Bureau of Navigation. The crews were sent by destroyer to Key West, from which place they went north by rail. On March 14 thirty more gun crews were ordered north by the Bureau of Navigation, and on March 16 I was informed that the Department contemplated sending the Alabama to Guantánamo with 800 enlisted men for the active Fleet. This personnel did not reach the Fleet until its arrival in Hampton Roads, due to the Fleet's orders to proceed north. On March 20 the Fleet was ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads. The battleships and destroyers arrived there on March 27. Upon arrival destroyers were stationed in the lower bay to act as lookouts. When the mine force

arrived it was assigned to co-operate with the 5th Naval District in placing anti-submarine nets at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay and at Hampton Roads. I proceeded to Washington to consult with the Chief of Naval Operations with regard to possible activities. No written plan or policy was given to me at that time, but from conversation I understood the policy as follows: "The Atlantic Fleet to be maintained in readiness for active operations. No vessels to be sent to navy yards unless in need of major repairs. Fleet to continue intensive training of gun crews for Armed Guard duty." I was directed to shift the Fleet base to York River, Va., in accordance with my recommendations. Information was received in Washington of the contemplated formation of the Patrol Force, consisting of vessels from the several Fleet forces. The formation of a Fleet force to do a task was an entire change of organization policy. The basis of previous Fleet organization was that vessels of a type would form a force.

In this connection it should be noted that no policy with regard to the future service of the battleships had been decided upon, except as previously noted. In view of the possibility that the Fleet might be called upon as a fleet, I considered it essential that at least one flotilla of destroyers remain with the battleships. No orders for the Patrol Force having been received, instructions were requested as to the mission to be assigned to the Patrol Force. The answer to this request was: "The mission of the Patrol Force will be issued by the Department through the commander-in-chief." This was the start of what the commander-in-chief believed to be a false policy, namely, control of active operations of subordinate forces by the Department. In view of the fact that at this time I was present in the area of operations to be covered by the Patrol Force, the mission, in my opinion, should have been assigned to me, with discretion to use such of my forces as might have been required to do the task. The preceding remarks cover the preparedness of the Fleet upon our entry into the war, April 6, 1917.

When the active Fleet arrived in Hampton Roads about April 1, after its training period in Cuban waters, it was in the best state of preparedness that it had ever been in. There was a feeling of confidence in the personnel of being able to cope with any emergency. The personnel was, however, on a peace basis and the transfer of trained personnel for Armed Guard and other duty was already being felt in a decrease in efficiency. The destroyers first dispatched to the war zone, though they were assigned to operations for which they had not been specially trained, showed the effect of their general training by the efficiency with which they at once entered into their new duties. However, it should be pointed out that this Fleet was lacking in types of vessels essential to efficiency, such as battle cruisers, scout cruisers, light cruisers and sea keeping submarines; and, furthermore, there are none even now available. The material readiness of the active Fleet was from good to very good. That such was the condition was demonstrated again and again by the duties performed by the vessels during the war. The details are given in the several dispatches and letters that are a part of this statement.

Admiral Mayo then read from a letter addressed to the Fleet regarding certain phases of the work in Cuban waters, in the spring of 1917, showing that steady progress had been made in gunnery and "that more seems to have been accomplished during the past gunnery year than ever before, with less efforts, which stands to prove that present methods, while not complete or perfect, are fundamentally sound." With the declaration of war on April 6 the following orders were received: "Mobilize for war in accordance with Department's confidential mobilization plan of March 21." Continuing, Admiral Mayo read:

The policies of the Department with regard to the use of the Fleet with which I was conversant were: (1) The Fleet will supply Armed Guard personnel and train men of all ratings for general service. (2) A patrol force has been formed to patrol the Atlantic coast. (3) The battleship force will be maintained intact. At this time I had no information as to any contemplated employment of any vessels in European waters in co-operation with the Allies. Under these conditions no modification of existing conditions in the Fleet were required except the establishment of censorship and the communication of the details. These points had been covered by Fleet orders and were put into effect with the order to mobilize.

Under the existing conditions the adopted general mission of Atlantic Fleet was as follows: To efficiently train the increased personnel required by the Navy for war, and to maintain a patrol boat of the coast, without seriously reducing the efficiency of the battleship fleet. On April 8 the Patrol Force was formed under command of Capt. H. B. Wilson, U.S.N. Its mission had been assigned by the Department as follows: "To give the maximum possible protection to the transatlantic commerce of the United States and of friendly powers in the area to seaward of and contiguous to the areas guarded by naval district forces."

On April 10 a conference with foreign officers was held at Hotel Chamberlin, those present being Admirals W. S. Benson and H. T. Mayo, Capt. H. B. Wilson, U.S.N., Vice Admiral Browning, British navy, and Rear Admiral Grasset, of the French navy. Vice Admiral Browning explained the mission of his force and read a communication from the British Admiralty interrogating the representatives of the United States as to the nature of the assistance the U.S. Navy was prepared to render, and stating the desire of the British Admiralty for assistance, especially in anti-submarine craft. Rear Admiral Grasset explained the mission of his division and requested that the U.S. assist in the patrol of the Caribbean. Vice Admiral Benson stated that the present policy of the U.S. Navy was to maintain the Fleet intact and to assist in the patrol of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the U.S. and waters thereto.

The conference adjourned to meet the following day in Washington, D.C. to take up the suggestions of the foreign governments with the Secretary of the Navy, as Vice Admiral Browning considered his instructions required a conference with him. At this conference Secretary Daniels, Admirals Benson and Mayo, Vice Admiral M. Browning, Rear Admiral Grasset, Capt. H. B. Wilson and members of the General Board were present. The following decisions were reached: (a) Although the present policy of the U.S. requires that the Fleet be kept intact, a division of destroyers will be sent to European waters to co-operate with the Allied anti-submarine forces in that area. (b) U.S. to patrol off Atlantic coast of the U.S. and assist in the patrol of Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico. Oral instructions were received to prepare six destroyers for distant service, selecting those boats which were most reliable from the point of view of material.

On April 28, while in Washington Admiral Mayo made an oral recommendation to the Chief of Naval Operations that he should proceed to European waters, as the United States forces which would be assigned there would in all probability be the only forces to see active operations. "This was not concurred in," said the Admiral. On May 5 he reported to the Department the latest information in regard to the material defects which existed in the active battleship force, in which he said "the material condition of battleships in Divisions Five, Six, Seven and Eight, when they left the navy yards in January last was, in general, good," adding that "the commander-in-chief is without definite information as to the Department's policy regarding material matters, and therefore considers it necessary to present certain facts to the Department for consideration." He recommended that plans be provided for the sending of vessels to navy yards for overhauling. In order that the status of naval forces operating independently in the Atlantic might be understood, on June 13, 1917, he sent a letter to the Department requesting this information. The Department replied on July 9 that the "status of the naval forces operating in the Atlantic is defined in the enclosures forwarded herewith."

On June 23, 1917, I received a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of State enunciating the policy of the Navy Department, which included: (1) The heartiest co-operation with the Allies to meet the present submarine situation, in European or other waters, compatible with an adequate defense of our own home waters. (2) The heartiest co-operation with the Allies to meet any future situation arising dur-

ing the present war. (3) A realization that, while a successful termination of the present war must always be the first Allied aim and will probably result in diminished tension throughout the world, the future position of the U.S. must in no way be jeopardized by any disintegration of our main fighting fleets. (4) The conception that the present main military role of the U.S. naval forces lies in its safeguarding the lines of communication of the Allies in pursuing this aim there will, in general, be speaking, be two classes of vessels engaged, minor craft and major craft; and two roles of action, first, offensive; second, defensive. (5) In pursuing the role set forth in paragraph (4), the Navy Department cannot too strongly insist that in its opinion the offensive must always be the dominant note in any general plans of strategy prepared. But, as the primary role in all offensive operations must perforce belong to Allied powers, the Navy Department announces as its policy that, in general, it is willing to accept any joint plan of action of the Allies deemed necessary to meet immediate needs. (6) Pursuant to the above general policy, the Navy Department announces as its general plan of action the following: (a) Its willingness to send its minor fighting forces, comprised of destroyers, cruisers, submarines, home auxiliaries, in any numbers not incompatible with the joint Allied admiralties, which would not involve a violation of our present state policy. (b) Its unwillingness, as a matter of policy, to separate any division from the main fleet for service abroad, although it is willing to send the entire battleship fleet abroad to act as a united but co-operating unit when, after joint consultations of all Admiralties concerned, the emergency is deemed to warrant it, and the entire tension in the number of fighting ships in European waters will stand the strain upon it. (c) Its willingness to discuss more fully plans for joint operations.

The Admiral then read in detail numerous orders and memoranda and also certain quotations from his report relative to general instructions from the Navy Department, general impressions regarding conditions in the British Admiralty and the Grand Fleet, and concluding with general impressions of the U.S. naval forces in European waters, in which he stated: "The American force is of good material, personnel and operating condition; the morale is excellent. . . . The Great fleet is hampered in its operations by general unsuitability of available vessels for high seas work, general lack of organization and of general plans." He also read voluminous notes from his report on the submarine situation, the convoy system and the shipping situation, and concluded with a summary of activities from April 6, 1917, to Oct. 23, 1917, which led to his advising the Chief of Naval Operations on his return to the U.S. to proceed with the North Sea mine barrage project; send a division of battleships to operate with the Grand Fleet; and, urging that the U.S. make the earliest possible decision as to what forms and extent the assistance to be given shall take, and then proceed to exert every effort to expedite the production, dispatch and employment of such assistance. "Too much stress cannot be laid on the time element," he wrote.

The Admiral further read a chronological history from Oct. 23, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918, and also his estimates of the military situation submitted to the Department in which he advised that the commander-in-chief be assigned to duty overseas in order to supervise the development and co-operation of the forces engaged. In high seas operations; assist in the formulation of plans for future high seas operations in co-operation with the British commander-in-chief; make plans for the co-operation of such high seas forces as may be available for such operations; assume active command of the United States forces, co-operating with the British Grand Fleet or other Allied high seas force when the strength of the United States force reached that of a squadron, and assume active command of any independent high seas operation to be performed by United States vessels of more than one type." The Department did not approve his recommendations, he observed. He then said: "I shall now comment on a few points which have been brought out in the testimony of Admiral Sims," and continued:

Referring to the statements regarding the policies and plans of the Department: Our inability to throw the full weight of our resources into the war upon our entry into it was due primarily, as is well known, to our national policy. I consider there should be recalled to mind all the circumstances preceding and leading up to the war, namely, the consistent neutrality which was the enduring national policy; the views of the people confirming neutrality and the status quo, as evidenced by the outcome of the national elections in November, 1916; the final trend of events which was initiated by the announcement of "unrestricted submarine warfare" in January, 1917, and the overt acts against U.S. ships which resulted in the declaration of a state of war in April, 1917.

It must not be forgotten, in looking back to our entry into the war, that there existed throughout the country, and extending not only to at least some of our legislators, but also to some extent into the military departments, a feeling that the participation of the U.S. in the war might consist principally in the furnishing of money, munitions and supplies of all kinds. An army in France of the size which army finally reached was hardly thought of by anyone at that time. As I brought out by my preceding remarks I always considered that it was my duty to have the active Fleet under my command ready for any emergency. Its record during the war is sufficient proof that it was.

As to the broad, general plans and policies of the Department for the conduct of war, the office of Chief of Naval Operations was not authorized until 1915, and then only against considerable opposition. Its scope never was and is not now, sufficiently comprehensive to ensure the best plans and policies for the conduct of war. Without the office of the Chief of Naval Operations conditions in the Navy immediately preceding and during the war would have been chaotic, and no one can say what would have happened. In so far as the Fleet was concerned I always felt that I had the support of the Chief of Naval Operations, though I did not always agree with his plans and policies. After our entry into the war the Department, in keeping with the spirit of the country, manifested great energy in expanding our naval force in the direction indicated by information from abroad as most necessary. Furthermore, after careful consideration of what was learned regarding the plans, policies and result of work of the British, French and Italian Admiralties, as revealed to me during my tours in Great Britain and Europe in 1917 and 1918, I am of the opinion that our preparedness as regards general plans upon our entry into the war compared favorably with that of the powers mentioned; nevertheless, I do think that if the office of the C.N.O. had been in existence longer, with even more power and responsibilities, a better state of preparedness would have resulted.

In regard to the criticism of the policy of docking vessels and giving them a final examination and short rest before sending them into the war zone, it may be remembered that in view of the demands on the facilities and equipment in European waters for repairing and refitting and the many differences between the British ships and our own, just plain, ordinary common sense required that a vessel should be sent to a yard for a few days, on a frequent service should be sent to a yard for a few days.

In regard to the emphasis laid upon the accurate information furnished regarding the movements of submarines, I may say that in taking the battle fleet to sea after entering the war I insisted on having screening vessels. The impression given by previous testimony is that submarine movements were accurately followed from the day of our entry into the war, hence no screening vessels were needed over here. As a matter of fact, it was not until the latter part of 1917, or the early part of 1918, that the system of locating the submarines by radio compass bearings was accurate and reliable. Even then, at that a submarine had to do to avoid being located was not to use the radio. Upon our entry into the war the only dreadnoughts that could be counted upon were seven coal burners and four oil burners, hence keeping them in condition, as recommended by Admiral Sims, required work on the high seas, and taking them to sea without screening vessels was not justified.

Referring to the discussion of the northern mine barrage, the discussion is misleading. In 1917 I took over a memorandum regarding a mine barrage, which included the details of the mine. The British Admiralty discussed this question with myself and staff, and proposed modifications, which were later accepted by our Department. I incorporated this statement in order that it can be no doubt on the subject. Furthermore, I do not concur in the statement that the barrage was a subsidiary measure, but I will not attempt to go into the details because the committee will presumably call officers who are more familiar with the details than I am.

In order that no erroneous conclusions may be drawn, it is considered advisable to record my belief that the reduction in the losses of shipping by submarines were due to: (a) organization of the shipping; (b) instruction and training of the merchant marine officers in handling their ships; (c) development and use of depth charges; (d) arming of merchant ships, thereby forcing submarines to remain submerged and to use the torpedo instead of guns; (e) adoption of the convoy system; (f) increased number of anti-submarine craft; (g) aircraft patrols; (h) mine barrages; (i) listening devices.

The British destroyers at Queenstown were withdrawn after the arrival of our destroyers, notwithstanding that the area of operations there was repeatedly spoken of as being the critical area. If British destroyers had been kept there and the number increased some of our destroyers could have been assigned with our battleship squadron and our Mining Force, instead of depending on the British destroyers, as pointed out by Admiral Sims. Furthermore, the experience of our destroyers in all phases of their work would have been beneficial, and this certainly was a desirable result. Referring to the statement of Captain Lanning relative to the condition of battleships, that it would take over one hundred days to get all battleships, of even the active fleet, ready for war, this statement is misleading, as all were practically ready for operations on our coast, but certain items, as specified in my letter of May 5, 1917, were necessary if the ships were to operate independently from a foreign base, i.e., ready for all kinds of service.

Causes of Failure to Support Allies.

In my opinion, there are three faults which were the principal causes of our failure to support the Allies more promptly and with greater efficiency. These are indicated in the following summary:

It is my opinion that the material unpreparedness of the vessels in reserve and out of commission, and the shortage of personnel, was due primarily to the national policy of strict neutrality, with its resultant effect of a failure to prepare against war. It should be recalled that Holland and Switzerland remained neutral during the entire war. They were ready to defend their neutrality.

War is the ultimate resource of foreign policy by which the nation seeks to impose its will upon its enemies in defense of its honor, its interests and its existence. The armed forces of the nation are the instruments by which the national policies are supported and enforced.

The strength of the Navy to be maintained during peace or mobilized for war is a matter of policy for which the Government (the President and Congress) is responsible. The Navy Department is responsible for advising the Government as to the strength of the Navy and the extent of the naval bases and industrial establishments which will be required to enforce our foreign policies.

The Navy Department is responsible for the efficiency of the Navy for war so far, and only so far, as efficiency can be attained with the appropriations granted by Congress.

A Navy cannot be built and trained in a year or two years, and consequently the foresight necessary to provide for the construction and maintenance of a Navy adequate to its future task is of the utmost importance.

Efficient management consists not only in dealing with events as they occur, but in forecasting and forestalling events. Money expended in building and maintaining a Navy larger than required to enforce our foreign policies is extravagance, but the expenditure of less money than required for a Navy strong enough to enforce our foreign policies is folly, for failure to make adequate preparation during peace causes the waste of millions when war is eventually forced upon us.

The differences of opinion as to what constitutes an adequate Navy can be traced to our lack of a definite foreign policy, which differences of opinion are the cause of much of the discussion as to naval appropriations which takes place annually before the Congressional naval committees. The remedy for this condition lies outside of the Navy Department, but is vital to the question at issue.

Those responsible for the foreign policy of the United States should definitely inform the War and Navy Departments as to the foreign policies of the U.S. which the Army and Navy are to be prepared to enforce. These policies must be definite for the future, they must be forethought, and changes in such policies should be notified to the War and Navy Departments at once.

The future can be foreseen only in proportion as we know the conditions and the laws of nature. As our knowledge of both is imperfect, we can anticipate the future only approximately and for a limited time, but enough can be done to be of the greatest value in preparing the armed forces for the work which they will be required to perform.

Efficient management adopts definite and correct ideals and seeks to obtain them resolutely and courageously. Until the Navy is provided with a definite ideal in the form of a definite statement of the foreign policies of the U.S. which it is to be prepared to enforce, the management of the Navy cannot formulate building programs and war plans except on hypotheses as to the foreign policy of the U.S.

The next most serious detriment to efficient preparation is the organization of the Navy Department. The laws and regulations under which the Navy was operating during the war and is operating to-day are unsatisfactory. Under the present regulations (a) the General Board is charged with devising measures and plans for the effective preparation and maintenance of the fleet for war; (b) the Chief of Naval Operations is responsible for the preparation and readiness of plans for the use of the fleet in war; (c) the General Board is charged with the preparation of plans of campaign; (d) the Chief of Naval Operations is responsible for the operation of the fleet.

The Chief of Naval Operations has no authority to co-ordinate the work of the bureaus whose business it is to supply and maintain the material and personnel. The General Board has no executive functions. Under such regulations co-ordination of the various officers, boards and bureaus can be obtained only by voluntary co-ordination or through the civilian Secretary.

So long as the present organization exists the maximum efficiency, either in preparation for war, in the conduct of war or in economical operation of the Navy in peace, cannot be attained. In the present organization responsibility for the readiness of the Navy for war cannot be placed anywhere but with the Secretary of the Navy, who, under the present organization, must co-ordinate thirteen offices, boards and bureaus.

Every dollar spent on the Navy should be spent with a view to the accomplishment of a definite plan of preparation for war. The Navy is built for war and unless the Chief of Naval Operations, under the Secretary of the Navy, is held responsible for the preparation, readiness, completeness and effectiveness of plans for national defense, including plans for the development of the Navy, plans for its maintenance and plans for its use, and is given power, under the Secretary of the Navy, to exercise supervision through the bureaus, boards and offices over all naval activities, the maximum efficiency cannot be attained.

In my opinion, the faulty organization of the Navy Department and the absence of definite foreign policy, except that of strict neutrality, were the primary causes of failure to prepare the entire Navy for war.

After the policies and plans were definitely settled upon, after money was appropriated and after the bureaus voluntarily

co-ordinated with the Chief of Naval Operations, the work was pushed with energy and vigor. The accomplishments were excellent. But our delay in preparation did no doubt delay our assistance to the Allies at a critical time, and if such conditions regarding our preparation for war exist in the future they may result in disaster.

My statement, also, includes criticism of another nature, namely, that I was not kept informed of policies nor properly consulted with regard to operations in the Western Atlantic; as an example—the failure to consult me before ordering Rear Admiral Gleaves to organize and conduct the first troop escort operation.

In my opinion, authority was so centralized in the Department that it resulted in the neglect of the principle of "due subdivision of labor and decentralization of responsibility." Centralized control over policy and general plans is sound, but centralized control over details of execution must often result in loss of efficiency.

Rear Admiral Fiske Testifies.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., retired, following the completion of the testimony and cross-examination of Admiral Mayo on March 31, before the sub-committee, took the witness stand. Admiral Fiske submitted a prepared statement. His cross-examination was completed the same day. Admiral Mayo occupied the stand for less than five minutes of the morning session. He was requested by Chairman Hale to furnish an elaboration of his summary of our foreign policy during the war and also certain suggestions to meet the criticism which has been made on this subject by other Navy officers. Admiral Mayo said that he would comply with the request, whereupon Mr. Hale said he would recall the Admiral later in the hearing. Senator Trammell said he had no questions to ask Admiral Mayo, and the officer was excused.

Admiral Fiske then reviewed the history of the foreign naval powers to prove they always had a concerted plan for action in case of war. The Admiral asserted that the German general von Moltke had set the pace in war plans and that "our war plans of 1910-11 were not ten per cent. what they should have been." He added that there was no War Plans Division in our Navy until Aug. 1, 1918, while not until one year later was there a concrete organization of a War Plans Division whose exclusive duty it was to make war plans. Admiral Fiske said the Navy was not fully prepared in personnel and material nor was there a well-developed and prepared plan for war operations. "When the war broke out in Europe," he added, "the Navy was wholly unprepared." He also said that the officers of the Naval War College had in 1914 agreed that war with Germany and the United States was imminent. At that time, he said, the House Committee on Naval Affairs was informed by him and other Navy officers that it would take the United States five years to reach a state of actual preparedness.

In his cross-examination Admiral Fiske said he was "sorry to see that Admiral William S. Benson was appointed to the office of Chief of Naval Operations, inasmuch as the Admiral was not a graduate of the Naval War College. Such a man, that is, a graduate of the War College or member of the General Board, should have been given the office when it was created." Admiral Fiske in reply to Mr. Hale asserted that the type of men for the Operations office should have been those like Admirals Knight or Knapp. Replying to Mr. Hale, the Admiral stated that "Secretary Daniels was very much interested in the enlisted men of the Navy and in their welfare. Whenever I brought up something concerning the enlisted man the Secretary was exceedingly interested, but he failed to show any interest in war plans. The Secretary was convinced there would be no war. Routine matters greatly occupied his attention. He was greatly concerned over these matters, but not in a program for using the Navy for war."

Admiral Fiske again referred to the personal characteristics of the Secretary, saying that he would listen with the greatest attention and courtesy, but further than that Mr. Daniels would make no decision. "Were your services utilized during the war, from April 6, 1917?" asked Mr. Hale. "No, they were not," replied the Admiral. "In your book you refer to a letter sent to the Secretary on the state of unpreparedness of the Navy for war," said Mr. Hale. Admiral Fiske said the letter was sent to the Secretary and he understood the Secretary read it without comment. "Later, I filed the letter," said the Admiral, adding that he failed to submit it again to the Secretary nor had he ascertained the Secretary's decision on the matter. Mr. Hale had the letter inserted in the records.

Admiral Asked for Continual Duty.

Senator Trammell asked the Admiral if he had not, on March 25, 1917, written a letter to the Secretary asking that he be permitted to carry on the duty in which he was then engaged. Admiral Fiske replied in the affirmative. "What were your objections to the degree of education for enlisted men in the Navy, as made possible by the Secretary?" questioned Senator Trammell. The Admiral replied that he could not remember his objections, nor was he able to state absolutely the facts, "but only thought the Secretary was too much interested in the enlisted men and their comfort." He referred to this as a characteristic of Secretary Daniels.

"Do you recollect that when you recommended an increase of 19,600 enlisted men for the Navy, Secretary Daniels recommended an increase of 15,000?" asked Senator Trammell. Admiral Fiske said that he did not remember. "Did Admiral Benson call to his assistance officers who were in the War College?" next asked the Senator. "Oh, yes, yes," replied the Admiral, "some of them very good men." Senator Trammell then turned to page 530 of Admiral Fiske's book and said: "You say in this page that we did not have a General Staff, and that the only man who could head the position was yourself, although you admit that you were not fully cognizant of the full strategies; but that you were the only available man." Continuing, Senator Trammell stated that, according to Admiral Fiske's account, there was no one, not excepting the Admiral, fully described as a naval strategist. Admiral Fiske replied in the affirmative, and then reviewed the conditions attached to the office of Aid for Operations before it was changed to the office of Chief of Naval Operations, which duty was given to Admiral Benson. Admiral Fiske said that when he entered the office of aid he recognized at once the need for definite war plans, and that he advocated a change in the name of the office. "Prior to the induction of the present Secretary into office in 1913 there was a need for such a system," suggested Senator Trammell. The Admiral answered affirmatively.

To Senator Hale, who said "fit or unfit, you were the only naval strategist in our Navy in 1913," Admiral Fiske replied that he had had two years and three months' training and preparation in the capacity of aid. Mr. Hale asserted that the Admiral understood naval strategy and should have been given the position of

Chief of Naval Operations instead of Admiral Benson, as far as the question of competency was concerned. As far as his own qualifications were concerned, Admiral Fiske said he thought he possessed them at that time. To Mr. Hale the Admiral said that the word "responsible" was deleted from the regulations, as proposed by him and other officers attached to the office of Chief of Naval Operations, and that the words "charged with plans for war" were substituted. Admiral Fiske declared that the public should see that a highly educated man, on possessing executive ability and open mindedness, should be at the head of the Navy to prevent future unpreparedness in the naval arm.

SESSION OF APRIL 1.

Admiral Fullam a Witness.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., retired, who commanded the Pacific Reserve Fleet in 1915-17, and shortly after the outbreak of the World War assumed command of the 12th Naval District, in testifying before the sub-committee on April 1, declared that the Navy Department's policy from 1913 to 1917 was one of indifference. Admiral Fullam charged that it was not the Department's policy in that period to prepare for war and that "the Navy escaped disaster, as usual, in spite of unpreparedness." In presenting his testimony he read into the record a number of letters written by him to the Department and various high ranking naval officers imploring them to do something for the Reserve Fleet on the Pacific. He charged that his fleet, especially the cruisers, was short of material and that his entire command was short of officers and men. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt and the General Board, however, did what they could to ameliorate the conditions, he said. The aid system, which was inaugurated by Admiral Mahan, was wrecked by the present Navy administration, he charged, and he said that Admiral Benson was powerless to overcome the inertia of the Department. Admiral Fullam completed his testimony and cross-examination on April 1, and Chairman Hale announced that no further hearings would be held until April 5 or 6.

Admiral Fullam's testimony extensively covered the period from 1913 to the latter part of 1918, stating that before the present Secretary came into office in March, 1913, he was an Aid for Material and personnel to Secretary of Navy Meyer. In a letter to the Department, September, 1916, Admiral Fullam requested that all the armored cruisers in his command be prepared for war and further wrote in this letter that "the system or policy is at fault," and that "a decided change was necessary," before the cruisers could be placed in fighting trim. Admiral Fullam asked that the Department decide on a policy and he charged that "there was no head." As a result of his letter, said the Admiral, a letter written Sept. 30, 1916, and signed by Admiral Palmer, directed that "all bureaus get busy and prepare cruisers." The Admiral charged that this action was only taken after he had fought eleven consecutive months for it. In another letter to Admiral Benson he wrote that "it was folly to have young officers teaching enlisted men arithmetic when they were needed afloat. Our Navy will never amount to anything, Benson, if this condition continues." On Jan. 24, 1917, the Admiral said he received a letter from the Secretary showing that his efforts were meeting with some success. With the outbreak of war Admiral Fullam wrote to the Department that there were so many new men in his fleet, who had never seen a gun, it made it practically impossible for the fleet to be ready for less than six months. On Oct. 19, 1917, a letter from Admiral Benson congratulated Admiral Fullam on his work of fitting out the fleet for duty. The Admiral charged that the Navy did not take the initiative in preparing the reserve armored cruisers and personnel for war, but had delayed it for eleven months.

Plans for Army and Navy Co-ordination.

Reading from more of his letters Admiral Fullam said that on May 25, 1916, he complained to Admiral Benson of sending young officers to the Pacific to handle ships, although they succeeded very well. Again, in a letter May 27, 1916, the Admiral recommended a torpedo station for the Pacific. A letter from Admiral Benson dated Dec. 20, 1917, ordered cessation of small arms firing practice due to the lack of ammunition, and Admiral Fullam stated that a letter from Rear Admiral C. F. Plunkett, May 24, 1918, lifted the ban on the target practice. "This shows that for six months recruits on the Pacific had no chance to fire a small arms weapon because of shortage of ammunition." Commenting on the shortage of guns Admiral Fullam declared that Admiral Earle "was not responsible for the shortage, but it was due to our national policy." A secret letter in report form on the conditions of our coast defenses was filed with Chairman Hale, but not for the record or for publication, said the Admiral. He quoted from Mahan that the organization of the Department should be so that it can pass from a peace-time basis into one of war. Admiral Fullam also charged that the Army and Navy on the Pacific was not properly co-ordinated, as he felt it should be, when war was declared. In February, 1917, the Admiral and Major Gen. William L. Sibert, then a brigadier general, were in conference on the Pacific coast, for the purpose of evolving a method for co-ordinating the plans of the Army and Navy.

This completed Admiral Fullam's direct testimony and Mr. Hale began the cross-examination by inquiring how Secretary Meyer compared with Secretary Daniels. "I regret to say," replied the Admiral, "Secretary Daniels did not take the same interest in war preparations as his predecessor. Mr. Daniels was interested in many good things, but not in war. When war with a foreign power was threatened in 1913 I drew a memorandum of what should be done, but I did not take it to the Secretary. I had seen Admiral Fiske take many papers to him without success. I took the memorandum to Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and Mr. Roosevelt approved of it. I told him never to mention it to anyone, but to use it as his own. At an afternoon session with Secretary Daniels (I was his aid for material and personnel then) Mr. Roosevelt placed this memorandum between his feet and read from it. The Secretary was pleased with it and coming from a civilian it had some effect. Secretary Daniels failed to take naval officers' advice, but he was always courteous and a gentleman."

Service Prefers Civilian at Head of Department.

Admiral Fullam was applauded by the audience when he declared that there was not one officer in a hundred in the Service who wanted a military man at the head of the Department, "but we do want a civilian who will utilize our aid." Admiral Fullam requested that he be allowed to say a few words about the educational system in the Navy since Admiral Fiske did not know much about it when he had testified. The Admiral declared that he knew Secretary Daniels wanted an educational scheme and it would be useless to oppose it. "I made a

draft of the curriculum," continued the Admiral, "and at first the Secretary wanted to force the men to attend the school in this contemplated plan. If he had not been so extreme about it the school would have worked. Instead of getting the Navy ready for war the Navy was a university. I tried to show the Secretary that education was not a new thing in the Navy; we had education to burn. And about democratizing the Navy, I told him there was no aristocracy there. The officers like their men. It hurts the Navy to have it said that there is a caste system there. There is no caste, but there is a tradition, the tradition established by Paul Jones, Farragut, Dewey, Mahan and if that is caste the Navy should have more of it. If you do away with that it will wreck the Navy."

Mr. Hale asked what officer was responsible for laxity in duty. "This is not a personal question," replied Admiral Fullam, "but it is a national question. I do not believe an officer in the Navy Department has been lax in his duty." Admiral Fullam declared that thirty-one classes had graduated while he was Superintendent of the Naval Academy and that "all view their duty and obedience as a gospel that they would never think of disobeying." He commented upon the creation of the office of Naval Operations, stating that Hobson and Admiral Fiske were responsible for this splendid work; that they were forced to meet in secret to draw up its plan and hold secret conferences with other Navy officers, among them Captain Pratt. "This office is the only thing which saved the day," said the Admiral; "all the officers did splendidly."

NOTES OF NAVY PERSONNEL

Comdr. George J. Meyers has been ordered relieved from command of the Alabama, to command the Sacramento, relieving Comdr. Otto C. Dowling, assigned to duty with Naval Operations, Washington.

Capt. Percy N. Olmsted, U.S.N., has been detached from command of the Nebraska to command the Vermont. Capt. Stanford E. Moses, who has been on duty in San Francisco, has been ordered to command the Nebraska.

Lieut. W. D. Bungert, U.S.N., was on March 24 ordered to command the submarine I-8, and Lieut. J. H. Sprague on the same date was ordered to command the submarine L-11.

Lieut. Comdr. Valentine Beig, U.S.N., has been ordered to London for duty as engineer officer of dirigible R-38 building in England for the U.S. Navy.

NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS' SUIT ANSWERED.

Secretary Daniels Files Reply to Petition.

In the suit brought against Secretary of the Navy Daniels by Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Berry, U.S.N.R.F., and two other Naval Reserve officers, the Secretary on March 26 filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia an answer to the amended petition for a writ of mandamus, and to the rule to show cause, issued on March 5, why these officers should not be placed on the retired list with all pay and allowances. The case is pending now on a motion to strike out certain portions of the Secretary's answer. While the disposition of this suit necessarily holds in abeyance action on numerous cases of Reserve officers who have appeared before boards of survey and have been found incapacitated for duty, these officers are not suffering financial loss or lacking medical care, for they are being held on full pay and given every medical care the Navy can extend, on orders of the Secretary. It can be stated that the Secretary is convinced that when Congress enacted War Risk Insurance legislation it was the intent of Congress that the Reserve officers of the Navy should be cared for under the provisions of that act the same as are emergency officers of the Army. In his answer the Secretary states in detail how each petitioner entered the Service and the train of incidents leading up to his physical condition at the time when ordered before a board of survey.

The Secretary's answer sets up that boards of medical survey are instrumentalities of the Navy Department, created by executive regulations and limited thereby as to functions and duties, not empowered to conduct a thorough and final examination in order to determine the existence and origin of physical disability and to recommend retirement, but that boards of survey are merely authorized to conduct a preliminary investigation of an informal nature, consisting principally of a medical examination of the patient and to recommend, if disability is believed to be permanent, that the patient be ordered before a naval retiring board for further examination and proceedings, according to statute. The findings and recommendations of the board of survey, it is held, even if approved by the Secretary of the Navy, would not entitle a petitioner to be placed on the retired list, and that under the law no persons may be placed on the retired list except in the discretion and by order of the President, notwithstanding that they may be suffering from physical disability incurred in the line of duty and of permanent duration. Before they would be entitled to the privilege of retirement enjoyed by officers of the Regular Navy, the answer states, it would be necessary that such persons become entitled to appear before a retiring board; that the Secretary of the Navy, by direction of the President, refer the cases of such men to a naval retiring board, in conformity with Section 1448, Revised Statutes.

Contents Court is Without Jurisdiction.

The Secretary further sets up that the question of what compensation, pay and emoluments, if any, a member of the Naval Reserve Force will be entitled to receive if placed on the retired list has never been adjudicated by any court of competent jurisdiction, and is a question which, in so far as the executive branch of the Government is concerned, is under the jurisdiction of the Comptroller of the Treasury, who has never yet decided the question. He also contends that the District Supreme Court is without jurisdiction to order the Secretary of the Navy to refer the case of the petitioner to a naval retiring board, for this board would be without jurisdiction to confer on and determine a case if referred to it by the Secretary on order of the court, for the reason that it would be necessary that such case be referred to a retiring board by the Secretary by direction of the President, in accordance with Section 1448, Revised Statutes. The Secretary further states that while he has prevented the petitioners from having the question of eligibility considered by a retiring board, he has not prevented their appeal to the President and that it is a right of the petitioners to appeal direct to the President from an order or decision of the Secretary, and to forward such an appeal through the Navy Department. The Secretary maintains that in view of the creation

of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department, the retirement of members of the Naval Reserve Force for physical disability, particularly in cases where such disability was not incurred in action against the enemy, would be a discrimination against the Army and in favor of the Naval Reserve Force, which he considers unwarranted and not required by legislation enacted by Congress. Members of the Reserve Force he holds, have the same right to compensation under the laws as enjoyed by officers of the Army in corresponding status who were disabled in action. In the absence of contrary directions to him from the President, the Secretary declares, it is not incumbent upon him, and he is not required by law, to take any action in furtherance of the retirement of the petitioners for disability alleged to have been incurred in line of duty.

TO DUTY WITH EX-GERMAN WARSHIPS.

The U.S. mine sweepers Rail, Redwing and Falcon sailed this week from Hampton Roads, Va., for Rosyth, Scotland. These vessels will tow to the United States the ex-German destroyers G-102, S-132 and V-43, which are among the German warships allotted to the United States. The transport Hancock, which has been placed in commission at Philadelphia, was due to sail April 1 with the crew to man the surrendered ex-German battleship Ostfriesland, which, as we have previously noted, is in condition to make the voyage under her own power.

NAVY LINE SELECTION BOARD MEETING.

The date for the convening of the board on selection to recommend line officers of the U.S. Navy for promotion has been advanced to May 1 from May 10. Announcement of the composition of the board is expected at the Navy Department in a few days.

LATE CONGRESS NOTE.

Representative Britten, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, has been appointed conferee on Pay bill to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative Browning.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 30, 1920.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Chief Carpenter Peter Trounkin to be an assistant naval constructor, rank of lieutenant (j.g.), temporary, from March 24, 1920.

Asst. Surg. Joseph L. Schwartz, U.S.N.R.F., to be an assistant surgeon in Navy, rank of lieutenant (j.g.), from March 22, 1920.

Following citizens to be assistant dental surgeons, rank of lieutenant (j.g.), from March 1, 1920: Francis G. Ulen and Adolphus R. Giesman.

THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on page 957.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers March 29, 1920.

Comdr. O. C. Dowling to Naval Operations, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.

Comdr. G. J. Meyers to command U.S.S. Sacramento.

Comdr. M. M. Frucht to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., as exec. off.

Lieut. Comdr. R. S. H. Venable to U.S.S. Cushing as ex. off.

Lieut. Comdr. E. C. Edwards (Sup. Corps) to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., as commissary officer.

Ensign W. I. Fulton to U.S.S. Sacramento.

Lieut. H. H. Harrison to U.S.S. Tacoma.

Lieut. S. A. Maher to U.S.S. Broome as exec. off.

Lieut. G. R. Pets (Med. Corps) to U.S.S. Fulton.

Lieut. A. R. Stephan to U.S.S. Sacramento as exec. off.

Lieut. S. D. Truesdell to U.S.S. Stevens as exec. off.

Lieut. J. Wilkes to U.S.S. R-8.

Lieut. P. A. McCole (Dental Corps) to Marine Expeditionary Force, Santo Domingo.

Lieut. W. E. Guinea (M.C.) to Marine Exp. Force, Haiti.

Lieut. W. H. Turnquist to U.S.S. Ramapo.

Lieut. (j.g.) W. C. Doane to Hampton Roads, Va.

Orders Issued to Officers March 30, 1920.

Lieut. W. M. Alberty (M.C.) to duty Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lieut. J. Gallagher to U.S.S. Minnesota.

Lieut. K. D. Grant to U.S.S. Delaware.

Lieut. Fred A. Nause (M.C.) to U.S.S. Texas.

Lieut. J. E. Waddell to U.S.S. South Carolina, reporting on or before March 31, 1920.

Lieut. J. W. White (M.C.) to duty Nav. Hosp., Boston, Mass., reporting April 1, 1920.

Ensign S. K. Fox to U.S.S. Sacramento.

Ensign J. H. Hykes to U.S.S. Aroostock conn. lighter-than-air activities in Pacific Fleet.

Ensign C. D. McMillan to U.S.S. Barker.

Notes.—Lieut. (j.g.) S. Clark, jr., died at Nav. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., March 27, 1920. Ensign R. M. Stocker died at Bridgeton, N.J., March 19, 1920.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 26—Lieut. Col. F. J. Schwabe, A.Q.M., to U.S.

Capt. W. M. McIlvaine to M.B., San Diego, Calif.

Capt. R. A. Presley to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. A. H. Page, jr., to M.B., Parris Island, S.C.

Capt. D. H. Booth honorably discharged M.C.R.; appointed pay clerk in Marine Corps and to duty at Headquarters, M.C.

First Lieut. R. L. Nelson to Nav. Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.

MARCH 27—Mar. Gunner G. H. Barrett to Rectg. Office, New York, N.Y.

Pay Clerk J. W. Edwards honorably discharged.

MARCH 29—Major B. W. Sibley to M.B., Mare Island, Calif., revoked.

Second Lieuts. J. M. White and R. F. David resignations accepted.

MARCH 30—Col. W. G. Powell, A.P.M., appointed asst. paymaster, with rank of colonel, temporary.

Lieut. Col. B. W. Sibley appointed lieutenant colonel, temporary.

Majors F. T. Evans and C. G. Sinclair appointed majors, temporary.

Capt. F. D. Strong to duty in command Mar. Detachment, U.S.S. Arkansas.

First Lieut. J. C. Bennet to home and wait orders further instructions from these headquarters.

Second Lieut. W. F. Brown to M.B., Mare Island, Calif.

Second Lieut. J. J. Haley to M.B., Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Lieut. J. D. Loop (inactive) honorably discharged from M.C.R.

MARCH 31—Capt. T. P. Cheatham and 1st Lieut. O. C. Simmons, jr., to M.B., Parris Island, S.C.

First Lieut. O. I. Emery to M.B., Puget Sound, Wash.

First Lieut. G. A. Plambeck to duty in command Mar. Detachment, Pacific Coast Radio Station, Keyport, Wash.

First Lieut. O. L. Fordney to Headquarters, M.C.

First Lieut. L. A. Poole to M.B., Charleston, S.C.

Lieuts. H. H. McIntyre, E. M. Northensold, O. J. Norstrand and J. F. Maagher resignations accepted.

Second Lieut. R. E. Selbee (inactive) honorably discharged from M.C.R.

APRIL 1—First Lieut. H. B. Liversedge to Nav. Training

Station, Gulfport, Miss., duty connection training for tryouts American Olympic Team.
Second Lieut. J. W. Swinnerton to M.B., New York, N.Y.
Second Lieut. H. F. Crouch resignation accepted.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

MARCH 25—Capt. L. T. Chalker from Itasca to Seneca. Capt. T. S. Klinger from recruiting duty at Philadelphia, detached; granted leave.
Senior Capt. G. O. Carmine to Headquarters.
Capt. W. J. Keester to District Supervisor Communications, Great Lakes Division.

MARCH 26—Capt. H. R. Searles to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., St. Mary's River Patrol, as of March 31.

MARCH 27—Capt. W. P. Kain detached from Seneca; on leave.

Capt. E. S. Addison from Gresham to Seneca.
Capt. T. A. Shanley to inspection duty, Oakland, Calif.
Capt. of Engrs. J. B. Coyle, Capt. W. A. Benham and Sr. Capt. F. J. Haake to inspection duty, Oakland, Calif.

MARCH 29—Capt. of Engrs. H. H. Wood from Morrill to inspection duty, Oakland, Calif.

First Lieut. E. H. Smith from temporary duty on Manhattan to regular duty on Seneca.

MARCH 30—Capt. J. H. Cornell to Ossipee.

First Lieut. E. F. Stone to Coast Guard Aviation Station, Morehead City, N.C.

Capt. of Engrs. E. W. Davis to Bear.

First Lieut. N. C. Smith from Ossipee to leave.

Capt. of Engrs. L. J. Ker to Yamacraw.

Capt. W. N. Derby from Itasca to Seneca.

First Lieut. Henry Coyle from Gresham to Acushnet.

Capt. of Engrs. W. G. Magisthlin to Ossipee.

Senior Capt. P. H. Overholt from leave to St. Mary's River Patrol as C.O. and captain of the port.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY VESSELS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels appearing in the complete table below under "Addresses of Navy Vessels":

Abbot and Cormorant. Arrived at Guacanayabo Bay March 26.

Borie. Sailed from Philadelphia for Newport March 30.

Glacier. Arrived at San Diego, Calif., March 30.

Hale. Arrived at Philadelphia, Pa., March 30.

Henderson. Arrived at Charleston, S.C., March 30.

Maumee. Sailed from New York for Port Arthur, Texas, March 30.

Minneapolis. Arrived at San Pedro, Calif., March 30.

Neptune. Sailed from Magdalena Bay, Mexico, for San Diego, Calif., March 29.

Niagara. Arrived at Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, March 29.

Proetus. Arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba, March 29.

R-2. Arrived at Norfolk, Va., March 30.

Bailey and Howard. Sailed from San Diego for Mare Island, Calif., March 30.

Dale. Sailed from Newport, R.I., to sea March 31.

Idaho. Arrived at San Francisco, Calif., March 30.

Kanawha. Sailed from San Diego for San Pedro, Calif., March 31.

Ludlow. Sailed from San Diego for Mare Island March 30.

Thornton. Sailed from Key West, Fla., for Tampico, Mexico, March 31.

Vestal. Arrived at Pichilingue Bay, Mexico, March 30.

Vulcan. Sailed from San Diego for Balboa March 30.

Wordan. Sailed from Newport for Key West March 31.

ADDRESSES OF NAVY VESSELS.

Corrected to March 30, 1920.

U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA (flagship).

Battleship Squadron Two.

Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.

CONNECTICUT (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. Yates

Stirling. Navy yard, Philadelphia.

KANSAS, Capt. R. C. Moody. Navy yard, Philadelphia.

LOUISIANA, Capt. John P. Hines. Navy yard, Philadelphia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. E. L. Bennett. Navy yard, Philadelphia.

Division Four.

Rear Admiral A. T. Long.

MINNESOTA, Capt. R. De L. Hasbrouck. Navy yard, Philadelphia.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. W. D. Brotherton. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MICHIGAN, Capt. G. W. Laws. Philadelphia Yard.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Admiral Wilson also commands Squadron Three and Division Seven.

Division Five.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.

UTAH (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. H. H. Hough, At Guantanamo, Cuba.

DELAWARE, Capt. R. R. Belknap. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

FLORIDA, Capt. J. K. Robison. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. Thomas J. Senn. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Seven.

ARIZONA, Capt. J. H. Dayton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. L. M. Kulton. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

NEVADA, Capt. W. D. MacDougall. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Cruiser Squadron One.

Division One.

HUNTINGTON, Capt. E. McCauley, jr. Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

DES MOINES. At Portsmouth, N.H.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. John Grady. At Tampico, Mexico.

NIAGARA, Comdr. R. A. Adams. En route in Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.

SACRAMENTO, Comdr. O. C. Dowling. Norfolk Navy Yard.

Division Three.

FREDERICK, Capt. W. P. Scott. Philadelphia, Pa.

PUEBLO, Capt. O. G. Murfin. Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. E. Thelen. Philadelphia, Pa.

PITTSBURGH. In European waters.

Destroyer Squadron Three.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Plunkett, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. L. M. Overstreet. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

Flotilla One.

Capt. A. Buchanan, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Comdr. W. T. Coffin, jr. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

Division Forty-two.

SHARKEY, Comdr. E. D. Washburn. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

TOUCY, Comdr. C. S. Joyce. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

WORDEN, Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Stuart. Newport, R.I.

FLUSSER, Comdr. R. S. Galloway. Newport, R.I.

Division Forty-three.

PETNAM, Comdr. W. R. Van Aukon. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

REID, Comdr. V. D. Chapline. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

ISHERWOOD, Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilley, jr. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

LARDNER, Lieut. Comdr. Max B. De Mott. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

DALE, Comdr. F. H. Roberts. Boston to sea March 29.

Division Twenty-eight.

BELKNAP and INGRAM. At Charleston, S.C.

BANCROFT, MCCOOK and McALLA. Charleston, S.C.

RODGERS, Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Stockel. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

Flotilla Two.
BRIDGEPORT, Comdr. John Downes. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
Division Eight.
BELL, Comdr. G. S. Kober. Navy yard, Portsmouth.
HARDING, At Philadelphia, Pa.
GRIDDLEY, Portsmouth, N.H.
FAIRFAX, Portsmouth, N.H.
TAYLOR, Comdr. A. D. Turnbull. Portsmouth, N.H.
Division Twenty.
COLE, Comdr. J. F. Dorch. At Constantinople.
J. FRED TALBOT, Comdr. T. G. Elyson. Corfu.
HALL, Comdr. A. S. Parquhar. Gibraltar to Bermuda Mar. 23.
STOCKTON, Norfolk, Va.
ELLIS, Lieut. Comdr. T. E. Van Metre. At Guacanayabo Bay.
CROWNSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. Leland Jordan. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
Division Thirty-six.
DICKERSON, At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
SCHENCK, Comdr. C. T. Osburn. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
HERBERT, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Smith. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
LEARY, Comdr. F. C. Martin. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
MASON, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Flotilla Three.
Capt. W. P. Cronan, Commander.
BLACK HAWK, Capt. Byron Long. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
Division Nineteen.
BRECKINRIDGE, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
BLAKELEY, Comdr. Wilson Brown. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
BIDDLE, Comdr. Leigh Noyes. Constantinople.
BONT, Comdr. W. Bargeley. Constantinople, Turkey.
BERNADOU, Comdr. W. B. Woodson. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
BAKNEY, Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Kaufman. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
Division Twenty-four.
ABBOTT, Comdr. W. N. Richardson. Guantanamo, Cuba.
BAGLEY, Comdr. L. C. Farley. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
CLEMONS, Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Dickman. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
HOPEWELL, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. La Frenz. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
HARADEN, Norfolk Navy Yard.
THOMAS, Comdr. A. H. Rice. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
Division Twenty-five.
SATTERLEE, Comdr. R. M. Fawell. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
DAHLGREN, Comdr. Leo Bahr. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Dresel. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
SEMMES, Comdr. H. H. Norton. Norfolk, Va.
GRAHAM, At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Destroyers in Reserve.
CHESTER, Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Babbitt. At Boston, Mass.
LEONIDAS (tender), Capt. C. P. Nelson. Charleston, S.C.
Division One.
BALCH, PARKER, BENHAM, DUNCAN and DOWNES, At Norfolk Navy Yard.
AYLWIN and CASSIN, Philadelphia.
Division Two.
CUSHING and McDOUGAL, New York Yard.
O'BRIEN, Delaware Breakwater.
WINSLOW, NICHOLSON and ERICSSON, Philadelphia, Pa.
Division Three.
WADSWORTH, PORTER, CUMMINGS, TUCKER and WAIN, Wright, Philadelphia.
CONYNGHAM, Boston, Mass.
Division Four.
SAMPSON, New York Yard.
WILKES, ALLEN, SHAW, DAVIS and ROWAN, Philadelphia.
Division Five.
CRAVEN, Philadelphia Navy Yard.
CALDWELL, Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Division Six.
LITTLE, STRINGHAM and SIGOURNEY, Philadelphia, Pa.
KIMBERLEY, Boston, Mass.
GREGORY and DYER, Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Division Seven.
COLHOUN, At Philadelphia, Pa.
McKEE, Portsmouth, N.H.
ROBINSON, Comdr. C. C. Soule. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
STEVENS, Philadelphia, Pa.
RINGGOLD, Philadelphia, Pa.
McKEAN, Portsmouth, N.H.
Division Nine.
ISRAEL, LANSDALE and STRIBLING, Portsmouth, N.H.
MAHAY, Philadelphia, Pa.
MANLEY, Norfolk, Va.
LUCE, Boston, Mass.
Division Twenty-one.
MEREDITH, KALK, FOOTE, MADDOX and COWELL, At Boston, Mass.
Division Twenty-two.
BULLINGSLEY, Comdr. H. D. Cooke. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
CHUBBURN, At Boston, Mass.
OWEN, At navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PREBLE, Comdr. H. A. Baldrige. At Newport, R.I.
Air Detachment.
SHAWMUT, Capt. George W. Steele. At Santa Cruz del Sur.
SANDPIPER, In West Indian waters.
Submarine Detachment.
Capt. J. R. DeFreese, Commander.
CAMDEN (flagship), Capt. J. R. DeFreese. Pensacola, Fla.
Division Nine.
R-2, R-4, R-5, R-6, R-7, R-8, R-9 and R-10, Pensacola, Fla.
Key West to Norfolk March 27.
Division Fifteen.
BUSHNELL (tender), Pensacola, Fla.
S-3 and S-4, Pensacola, Fla.
Mine Detachment.
Squadron One.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. S. Gannon. St. Thomas, V.I.
MURRAY, Lieut. Comdr. John F. Connor. Guantanamo, Cuba.
MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. St. Thomas, V.I.
Squadron Two.
Division One.
AUN, FLAMINGO, CURLEY, WOODCOCK, GREBE and OSPREY, Portsmouth, N.H.
Division Two.
SWAN, At Portsmouth, N.H.
CHEWINK, Portsmouth.
CORMORANT, At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
LARK and MALLARD, West Indian waters.
QUAIL, At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
Train.
Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.
COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. W. B. Wells. Guantanamo, Cuba.
PROMETHEUS, Capt. R. D. White. Guantanamo, Cuba.
SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M.C.). Guantanamo, Cuba.
MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M.C.). New York, N.Y.
BRIDGE, Comdr. D. Lyons. New York to Guantanamo March 27.
MACPHEE, Comdr. C. W. Denmore. At navy yard, New York.
CULGOA, Comdr. E. P. Svarz. Sailed from New York for Guantanamo March 18.
Fuel Ships.
NEREUS, Sailed from Hampton Roads March 8 for Adriatic Sea.
MARS, Hampton Roads.
NERO, Charleston (S.C.) Navy Yard.
CAESAR, Norfolk, Va.

PROTEUS, En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.
ARETHUSA, New Orleans, La.
BRADON, En route to Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.
Address mail for all vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except vessels in Atlantic and European waters and as otherwise noted, to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.
Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander-in-Chief.
NEW MEXICO (flagship).
Battleship Squadron One.
Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander.
Division One.
RHODE ISLAND, Capt. W. S. Crosley. Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.
VIRGINIA, Capt. W. H. Standley. Navy yard, Boston.
NEW JERSEY, Navy yard, Boston.
Division Two.
Rear Admiral W. R. Shoemaker, Commander.
GEORGIA (flagship), Capt. L. O. Palmer. At navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.
NEBRASKA, Capt. S. E. Moses. At navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.
VERMONT, Capt. P. N. Olmstead. Navy yard, Mare Island.
Battleship Squadron Four.
Admiral Rodman also commands Squadron Four and Division Eight.
Division Six.
Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, Commander.
WYOMING (flagship), Capt. Waldo Evans. Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
ARKANSAS, Capt. L. R. de Steiguer. Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
NEW YORK, Capt. W. V. Pratt. Navy yard, Puget Sound.
TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. San Francisco, Calif.
Division Eight.
NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. San Francisco, Calif.
IDaho, Capt. C. T. Vogelgesang. En route to San Francisco.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. A. Moffett. San Francisco, Calif.
Cruiser Squadron Two.
Division Two.
CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Finney. Navy yard, Mare Island.
TACOMA, Capt. E. S. Jackson. San Jose, Guatemala.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.
DENVER, Comdr. E. B. Fennor. Mare Island, Calif.
Division Four.
SEATTLE, Capt. J. R. Y. Blakely. Bremerton, Wash.
MONTANA, Capt. J. G. Wetzel. Bremerton, Wash.
NORTH CAROLINA, Capt. H. P. Perrill. Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, Comdr. F. E. Ridgely. Bremerton, Wash.
Destroyer Squadron Four.
Rear Admiral H. A. Wiley, Commander.
BROOKLYN (flagship), Capt. D. W. Knox. En route to Honolulu.
Flotilla Five.
Capt. F. T. Evans, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM (flagship), Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Battle. En route to Honolulu.
PRINCE (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. San Diego, Calif.
Division Thirteen.
UPSHUR, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Strother. En route to Honolulu.
GREER, Comdr. Earl R. Ship. En route to Honolulu.
TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoy. En route to Honolulu.
LEA, Comdr. George W. Kenyon. En route to Honolulu.
YARNALL, Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Stewart. En route to Honolulu.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. En route to Honolulu.
Division Sixteen.
TATTNALL, Comdr. G. W. Haines. Malta.
BADGER, Comdr. G. T. Swasey. En route to Honolulu.
TWIGGS, Comdr. I. O. Johnson. En route to Honolulu.
BABBITT, Comdr. D. M. Le Breton. En route to Honolulu.
DE LONG, Lieut. Comdr. James S. Spore. San Diego, Calif.
JACOB JONES, Comdr. P. H. Bastedo. San Diego, Calif.
Division Thirty-two.
CHAUNCEY, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. En route to Honolulu.
FULLER, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Rogers. San Diego, Calif.
PERCIVAL, FARRAGUT, SOMERS and J. F. BURNES are under construction.
Flotilla Ten.
Capt. W. K. Wortman, Commander.
MELVILLE, Comdr. W. L. Fryer. En route to Honolulu.
Division Twenty-nine.
TURNER, Comdr. J. P. Olding. En route to Honolulu.
GILLIS, Comdr. C. S. Kerick. Mare Island, Calif.
McDERMUT, Comdr. D. A. Scott. En route to Honolulu.
DELPHY, Comdr. F. N. Eklund. San Diego, Calif.
WELLES, Lieut. Comdr. G. N. Reeves. San Diego, Calif.
AULICK, Lieut. Comdr. L. F. Johnson. En route to Honolulu.
Division Thirty-one.
BAILEY, Lieut. Comdr. A. D. Bernhard. San Diego, Calif.
THORNTON, Comdr. A. G. Stirling. En route to Tampico, Mexico.
TINGEY, Comdr. A. W. Brown. En route to Honolulu.
SWASEY, Comdr. F. A. Todd. En route to Honolulu.
MEADE, Comdr. Ellis Lando. San Diego, Calif.
MORRIS, Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Deyo. Trieste, Austria.
Division Thirty-five.
SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Dessez. At Constantinople.
BARKER, Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Windsor. Philadelphia, Pa.
TRACY, Comdr. L. P. Trudwell. En route to Philadelphia.
BORIE, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clement. At Philadelphia, Pa.
Flotilla Eleven.
SALEM (flagship), Capt. Hayne Ellis. San Diego, Calif.
BUFFALO (tender), Comdr. E. J. Horne. San Diego, Calif.
Division Seventeen.
KENNISON, Comdr. A. Claude. En route to Honolulu.
KILTY, Comdr. H. F. Glover. En route to Honolulu.
CLAXTON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Leighton. En route to Honolulu.
HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Coman. En route to Honolulu.
HOWARD, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Benson. San Diego, Calif.
STANBURY, Comdr. J. W. Lewis. En route to Honolulu.
Division Twenty-two.
HOGAN, J. H. Hoover. En route to Honolulu.
RIZAL, Comdr. E. S. Root. En route to Honolulu.
MACKENZIE, Lieut. Comdr. D. A. McDuff. En route to Honolulu.
RENSHAW, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best. En route to Honolulu.
O'BANNON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. En route to Honolulu.
SPROSTON, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Olsen. En route to Honolulu.
Division Twenty-three.
McCAWLEY, Comdr. A. W. Sears. Balboa to San Diego March 24.
SINCLAIR, Comdr. C. E. Smith. San Diego, Calif.
DOYEN, Comdr. J. H. Klein. San Diego, Calif.
MOODY, Comdr. J. D. Wilson. Balboa to San Diego March 24.
ENSHAW, Lieut. Comdr. M. J. Petersen. Balboa to San Diego March 24.
MEYER, Comdr. W. Clarke. Balboa to San Diego March 24.
Destroyer Squadron Two (in Reserve).
Flotilla Four.
Division Ten.
MUGFORD, CHEW, WILLIAMS and HAZELWOOD, San Diego, Calif.
CHAMPLIN and SCHLEY, San Diego, Calif.
Division Twelve.
BREESE, RADFORD, LAMBERTON and MONTGOMERY, Mare Island, Calif.
GAMBLE and RAMSAY, San Diego, Calif.
Flotilla Six.
Division Eleven.
CRANE, BURNS, ANTHONY and INGRAM, San Diego, Calif.

Division Fourteen.
LORSEY, TALBOT, RATHBURN, WATERS and DENT, Fleet Second Navy Yard, Wash.
ROPER, San Diego, Calif.
Division Fifteen.
WICKES and BUCHANAN, San Diego, Calif.
EVANS, PHILIP, AARON WARD and WOOLSEY, En route to Honolulu.
Flotilla Twelve.
Division Eighteen.
BOGGS, CROSBY, WARD, WALKER and THATCHER, San Diego, Calif.
PALMER, San Diego, Calif.
Division Thirty.
BALLARD, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. Rosyth, Scotland.
LAUB, McLANAHAN, GREENE and SHUBBICK, San Diego, Calif.
EDWARDS, Bremerton, Wash.
Air Detachment.
AROOSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin. San Diego, Calif.
Mine Detachment.
Squadron Three.
BALTIMORE, Mare Island, Calif.
HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Deem. San Diego to Honolulu March 26.
LUDLOW, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. San Diego, Calif.
Squadron Four.
Division Three.
PELICAN, Charleston, S.C.
SEAGULL, Mare Island, Calif.
TANAGER, Charleston, S.C.
LAPWING, Charleston, S.C.
WHIPPOORWILL, Charleston, S.C.
THRUSH, San Diego, Calif.
Division Four.
SANDERLING, Charleston, S.C.
PENGUIN, Charleston, S.C.
FINCH, AVOCET and HERON, San Pedro, Calif.
ORIOLE, Mare Island, Calif.
Train.
Rear Admiral S. S. Wood, Commander.
MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. E. H. Dodd. San Diego, Calif.
VESTAL, Capt. W. K. Riddle. Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
COMFORT, Comdr. U. R. Webb (M.C.). Mare Island, Calif.
GLATIO, Mare Island, Calif.
GLACIER, Magdalena Bay, Mexico, to San Diego March 27.
Fuel Ships.
ORION, San Diego, Calif.
VULCAN, San Diego, Calif.
NEPTUNE, En route to San Diego, Calif.
JASON, Hampton Roads, Va.
KANAWHA, San Diego, Calif.
CUYAMA, San Diego, Calif., to Honolulu March 26.
BRUTUS, Tutuila, Samoa, to Honolulu March 24.
NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.
Vice Admiral H. S. Knapp, Commander.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
Cruiser Detachment.
PITTSBURGH, Capt. David W. Todd. At Venice, Italy.
GALVESTON, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Faus. Constantinople, Turkey.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. Victor A. Kimberly. Rosyth, Scotland.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wyman. Sailed from New York for Gibraltar March 22.
PANTHER, Comdr. C. E. Wood. At Rosyth, Scotland.
FALCON, Sailed from Hampton Roads for Rosyth, Scotland, March 25.
BALL, Sailed from Hampton Roads for Rosyth, Scotland, March 25.
REDWING, Sailed from Hampton Roads for Rosyth, Scotland, March 25.
EAGLE NO. 1, Smyrna, Turkey.
Destroyer Detachment.
Division Twenty-six.
SOUTHARD, Comdr. R. Wilson. At Spalato, Dalmatia.
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. At Rosyth, Scotland.
HOVEY, Comdr. S. B. McKinney. Rosyth, Scotland.
LONG, Comdr. A. B. Cook. Brindisi, Italy.
BROOME, Comdr. C. M. Austin. Navy yard, New York.
ALBANY, Comdr. W. A. Ancrum. Constantinople.
Following vessels noted under Destroyer Squadrons are also temporarily assigned to this detachment, namely: Cole, J. Fred Talbot, Dupont, Tattall, Biddle, Ballard, Smith-Thompson and Morris.
U.S. ASIATIC FLEET.
Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.
SOUTH DAKOTA (flagship of Admiral Gleaves), Capt. J. M. Luby. Kobe, Japan.
Division One.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. E. B. Larimer. Olongapo, P.I.
ALBANY, Capt. W. C. Watts. Vladivostok, Siberia.
Division Two.
Capt. Thomas A. Kearney, Commander.
HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shoup. Hong Kong, China.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. John B. Rhodes. Nankin, China.
Division Three.
PAMPANGA, Canton, China.
VALLABOS, Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Manock. Hankow, China.
PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. Chungking, China.
SAMAR, Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Lewis. Nankin, China.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. C. D. Gilroy. Changsha, China.
ELCANO, Lieut. Comdr. C. McCauley. Shenkiamen, China.
QUIROS, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Forgas. Shanghai, China.
Auxiliaries.
ATAX, En route to Kobe, Japan.
PISCATAQUA, Cavite.
ABARENDA, Olongapo, P.I.
POMPEY, Olongapo, P.I.
MOHICAN, Cavite, P.I.
WOMPATUCK, Olongapo, P.I.
GENERAL ALAYA, Manila, P.I.
SARA THOMPSON, Cavite, P.I.
UNASSIGNED.
ALABAMA, Comdr. G. J. Meyers. Philadelphia.
BITTERN, At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
CHICAGO, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
HANCOCK, Capt. J. G. Church. At Philadelphia, Pa.
HANNIBAL, In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.
HENDERSON, Capt. W. R. Sayles. En route to Charleston, S.C.
ILLINOIS, Capt. W. N. Jeffers. Philadelphia.
KEARSARGE, Philadelphia.
KENTUCKY, Capt. H. H. Royall. Philadelphia.
MAINE, Philadelphia.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D.C.
OHIO, Capt. John Halligan. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
R. L. BARNES, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. R. D. McCullough. Constantinople, Turkey.
VIXEN, Comdr. W. R. White. St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.
WISCONSIN, Capt. V. S. Houston. Philadelphia.
CARGO AND FUEL SHIPS.
Clyde River, Scotland, to Port Arthur, Texas, March 24.
ASTORIA, Bremerton, Wash.
BATH, Mare Island, Calif.
BEAUFORT, Charleston, S.C., to Guantanamo March 27.
GULFPORT, Norfolk, Va.
HOUSTON, San Diego to Balboa March 21.
KITTERY, Charleston, S.C.
LONG BEACH, At Portsmouth, N.H.
NEWPORT NEWS, Cavite, P.I., to San Francisco March 29.
PATOKA, At Constantinople.
PENSACOLA, Guam to Honolulu March 25.
QUINCY, At New York, N.Y.
RAMAPO, At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
SAPELO, At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The estimates for the Army Appropriation bill are given on page 931.

The House on March 25 considered H.J.R. 215, authorizing the legal heirs of Lieuts. John T. Carr, John F. McGourty, Roy A. Bothwell and James M. Earp, who lost their lives when the U.S. Coast Guard cutter Tampa was torpedoed in the British Channel on Sept. 26, 1918, to receive the pay and allowances that would have accrued to those officers, who died before commissions could be issued to them, Lieutenant McGourty being about to receive his commission as captain, and Lieutenants Carr, Earp and Ackerman captains (t.). Congressman Blanton asked what precedent there was for such legislation. Congressman Mann cited "a case that Congress acted on recently, where a general in the Army had been recommended for promotion in Texas, while on the border line in connection with the Mexican difficulties. He died, and Congress passed a resolution authorizing payment of pay and allowances at the advanced rank." Congressman Evans explained that "if the Coast Guard officers had gotten to shore, to a place where they could have accepted the grade, they would have had it by their action, and would have drawn the pay." After more discussion the bill was passed by a vote of 78-2.

When the bill (H.R. 2867) authorizing the President, when Major Gen. E. H. Crowder, U.S.A., retires, to place him on the retired list of the Army as a lieutenant general, was reached, on March 25, Congressman Hawley objected to its consideration, and it accordingly went over.

Consideration of the bill (S. 2448) restoring Harry Graham, captain of Infantry, to his former position on the lineal list of captains of Infantry immediately below that of Capt. John Randolph, was blocked on March 25 by the action of Congressman Gard, who demanded the general order. The House sometime ago passed a separate bill providing for this officer's restoration, which was also passed by the Senate, but the President vetoed it. It was sent back to the House and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. On March 25 Congressman Blanton said he was "in favor of passing the legislation over the President's veto, and have always favored it, which requires a two-thirds vote, but I am not in favor of trying in this way to put something over the President." He said the veto power had been exercised on the recommendation of the Secretary of War, to which Mr. Fields replied that this action was taken before the report of the Judge Advocate General had been called to the Secretary's attention.

The bill (S. 2343) providing for the payment to Lieut. Col. Frederick B. Shaw, U.S.A., of \$356.50, in payment of losses of personal property due to the sinking of the Army transport Meade in the harbor of Ponce, P.R., on May 16, 1899, was passed by the House on March 25.

Military Academy Act Signed.

The President on March 30 signed the Military Academy Appropriation Act, H.R. 12467, whose provisions were printed on page 918, our issue of March 27.

A.E.F. in G. Under President's Orders Only.

President Wilson on April 1 sent a communication to the House in reply to the resolution introduced by Congressman Kahn on March 25, and noted on page 918 of our last issue, asking the President as to the exact status of the American military forces in Germany. The President replied that the troops are still controlled by the terms of the armistice, and are subject only to his orders as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Field Marshal Foch, of France, he added, has no jurisdiction over the troops, nor are they in any way controlled by the decisions of the Allied Rhineland Commission, which makes ordinances and rules for the governing of the territory policed by the Allied armies of occupation. Major Gen. H. T. Allen, U.S.A., commanding the American forces, the President wrote, has authority to police the territory under his control, to preserve order and "to repel any attack which may be made upon him."

To Declare War With Germany Ended.

A resolution declaring that the state of war between the United States and Germany is at an end, but not declaring a state of peace, was introduced in the House by Congressman S. G. Porter on March 31. Germany is given forty-five days in which to agree to waive any claim against the United States that it would not have had under the Treaty of Versailles. If it does not do so the President is to proclaim this failure on its part. Meanwhile, no trade with Germany can be carried on except by Presidential license. It had been intended to report the measure out of committee on April 2, the third anniversary of the declaration of a state of war by the United States, and take it up for consideration by the House on April 5, but later it was decided to postpone consideration until April 8, when it was expected a final vote may be reached.

Conference on Service Pay Delayed.

Up to April 2 the appointment of a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs to succeed the late Representative Browning as a conferee on the part of the House on the Service Pay bill had not been made.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 180, Mr. Smith of South Carolina.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to turn over to agricultural fertilizer distributors or users a supply of nitrate of soda.

H.R. 13258, Mr. Dent.—That the officers and enlisted men of the National Guard or Organized Militia who, under orders of their governors, were engaged on active duty, although not formally mustered into U.S. service, in recruiting and organizing the state's quota of troops for the U.S. Army in the War with Spain, in response to call of President, and whose pay and expenses were refunded to the several states and territories and D.C. by the U.S. Government, be recognized as National Guard or Organized Militia in the service of the U.S., the same as if they had been formally mustered in; and they shall be entitled to all rights, privileges and benefits accruing from such service.

H.R. 13289, Mr. Kahn.—That no provision contained in Army Appropriation act approved July 11, 1919, shall prohibit expenditure of so much of appropriation of \$316,941 for acquisition of land as an addition to Leon Springs Military Reservation, Texas, contained in act making appropriations for support of Army for year ending June 30, 1919, as may be necessary to complete purchase of not to exceed 5,000 acres.

H.R. 13292, Mr. Volstead.—To reimburse for expenditure incurred by officers, enlisted men and members of the Nurse Corps of the Army for civilian medical services and hospital care while absent from duty.

H.R. 13364, Mr. Dent.—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse Capt. George G. Seibels the sum of \$170, money stolen belonging to the United States from the

said Capt. George G. Seibels, while in the discharge of his duties and paid into the Treasury of the United States by him.

H.R. 13380, Mr. Maher.—That all workers, skilled and unskilled labor, employed in navy yards from Nov. 1, 1916, to Nov. 11, 1918, both inclusive, and who were refused the privilege of entering the military or naval forces of the United States by order of the provost marshal, shall, upon the passage of this act, receive a war status to be known as the naval working forces of the World War and be granted a ribbon distinctive of this class.

H.R. 13390, Mr. Britton.—For the relief of contractors and subcontractors, including material men, for work under the Navy Department.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 31, 1920.

Col. J. Mrs. Wilcox had luncheon on Sunday for Miss Ingle, Mrs. Samuel Reber, Cadet Miles Reber, Mr. Samuel Reber, Jr., and Mr. Hoyt. Capt. and Mrs. Dunn and Capt. and Mrs. Crockett gave a tea at the club on Sunday for a number of officers and ladies in honor of Mrs. Krusi and Mrs. Dawley. Tea and coffee were poured by Mrs. Danford and Mrs. Ganoe. This is the first of a series of similar teas to be given by the same hosts.

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt Beardslee, of the Mohawk Valley, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger from Monday until Wednesday. On Tuesday Col. and Mrs. Fieberger had dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Beardslee, Mr. and Mrs. Logan and Miss Logan. Miss Mary Addison Ingle, of Washington, was the guest of her cousins, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, for the week-end, as was also Mrs. Samuel Reber, of New York. On Saturday Col. and Mrs. Wilcox had dinner for Mrs. Reber, Miss Ingle, Cadets Miles Reber and John Evans.

Mrs. King entertained on Wednesday for her sister, Mrs. Bettis, of St. Louis, with a tea for about sixty guests. Tea was poured by Mrs. Holt and Mrs. Watson, and Mesdames Brower, Ross and Joseph Grant assisted in the serving. Capt. and Mrs. Crawford had a pretty bridge party of three tables on Friday evening for Mrs. Bettis and for Capt. and Mesdames King, Brown, Cramer and Stuart, and Captain Hannum. The Misses Neville Johnson, of Washington, and Judith Marvin, of New York, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Newman for the cadet hop and the week-end.

Miss Anne Lumpkin, of Columbus, Ga., who is a student at Bryn Mawr, and Miss Betty Strong, of New York, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox for the Easter holidays. Guests of Capt. and Mrs. Dunn at dinner on Tuesday were Mrs. Krusi, Capt. and Mrs. Newman and Major Card. Capt. and Mrs. Thompson had dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Gage, Mrs. David Grant and Captain Nelson.

Miss Helen Linderman, of New York, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ganoe for a few days last week. Mrs. Pendleton had luncheon for Miss Linderman and Mrs. Ganoe on Tuesday. On Saturday evening a surprise party was given to Capt. and Mrs. Gage to celebrate Mrs. Gage's birthday anniversary. Among those there were Mrs. Gage's mother, Mrs. Toll; Capt. and Mesdames Thompson, Brown, Dorst, Crockett and Dunn, Mrs. David Grant, Captains Hibbs, Nelson, Rafferty and Greenwald. An evening of dancing was followed by supper.

Mrs. Lewis Brown entertained on Tuesday with a large and beautifully appointed tea. Mrs. Timberlake poured tea and coffee was served by Mrs. Dorst, Mrs. Bethel, Mrs. Lee and Mrs. David Grant assisted in the dining room. Mrs. Thompson spent three days in New York last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Williams. Capt. and Mrs. Ross had supper on Sunday for Mrs. Bettis, Capt. and Mrs. King, Capt. and Mrs. Peale and Captain Peale's mother. Mrs. Gaines, of El Paso, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Surles. The Monday evening bridge club met with Col. and Mrs. Wilcox. Capt. and Mrs. Dunn had dinner on Friday for Mrs. Krusi, Captain Homer and Lieutenant Carl. Capt. and Mrs. Brewer had a tea on Sunday for a number of young ladies and cadets of the Second Class.

The river was opened to navigation on March 24. A steamer of the Ramsdell line broke through the ice which had covered the Hudson for an unusually long winter and a week of spring thaw has done the rest. Robins, pussy-willows and spring drills for the cadets are now the order of the day. The Reading Club met with Mrs. Crockett last Thursday, the hostess reading her paper, "Notes on Interior Decoration." Current events were given by Mrs. Prichard.

Frances Cramer celebrated her fifth birthday anniversary on Saturday with a beautiful party, the little guests including the Misses Betty Youngs, Mellicie Louise Hatch, Janet Danford, Dolores Asensio, Betty Butcher, Helen Hines, Eleanor Harding, and Masters Beverly Dunn, Don Phelan, Gabriel Asensio, Carlos Brewer, David Crawford, Budge Bingham, Davis Harding and Charles Hines.

The spring hop schedule is as follows: Officers' hops (informal), April 2, 16, 30, May 14, 28; cadet hops every Saturday evening.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 1, 1920.

Rear Admiral Scales was in Washington to-day and held a conference with a committee of the Naval Academy Graduates Association in regard to the placing and unveiling of the Farragut memorial window ordered last June by the graduates. The window, it is hoped, will be ready for presentation in June next, when its unveiling in the chapel will be a feature of graduation week.

Comdr. Henry D. Cook spent Sunday with friends near Annapolis. Rear Admiral Ralph E. Earle, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, was in Annapolis on Monday and was warmly welcomed. He lectured to the midshipmen that day on "Development of Ordnance and Fire Control." Rear Admiral A. H. Scales, U.S.N., and his aid, Comdr. J. S. Abbott, U.S.N., were entertained on Saturday by Secretary Baker at the field day at Camp Meade.

Major Joseph A. Russell, U.S.M.C., accompanied by Mrs. Russell, née Clayton, of Annapolis, sailed last week for duty at Haiti with the 1st Brigade. Mrs. Jack Parmelee, wife of Lieutenant Commander Parmelee, U.S.N., and children left Washington last week for Waco, Texas, to spend the spring with Mrs. Parmelee's parents, former Congressman Robert Lee Hensley and Mrs. Henry Comdr. Herndon Kelly, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kelly, after a visit to Washington, have returned to their home in Annapolis. Mrs. Charles Carroll, of Baltimore, is the house guest of Mrs. Walter N. Vernou, wife of Commander Vernou, at the Academy.

The demolition of all the temporary buildings erected at the Naval Academy for the education of the Reserve officers during the World War has begun.

A son was born on Thursday last to Lieut. Comdr. Ralph S. Wentworth, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wentworth.

Mrs. Cochran, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Schamyl Cochran, was hostess at a luncheon on Thursday at her residence on Murray Hill. Mrs. Collins, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Julian Collins, U.S.N., has gone to Philadelphia for a brief visit. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William D. Kilduff were hosts at a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Baugh, who have recently returned from the West Indies.

The midshipmen's summer practice cruise this year will be made aboard the vessel of the 2d Battleship Division of the Atlantic Fleet, commanded by Vice Admiral Jones. Mine details of the cruise are now being worked out by the officials of the Naval Academy.

Lieut. William Sullivan, U.S.N., of Annapolis, has received orders for sea duty and has left here for his new post. Rear Admiral Harry Knox, U.S.N., of Annapolis, is spending a week in the South.

GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 6.

Fort McPherson, Ga., March 25, 1920.

Mrs. A. P. Uphur, wife of Major Uphur, was hostess at a tea on Feb. 6, the guests including Mesdames Thomas S. Braton, Henry Grady, John T. Aydelotte, Randolph MacDonald, Raymond Hansell, Roland D. Wolfe, William T. Weisinger, Hardy, Victor N. Meddis, Larnard, Thomas L. Goro, A. Von Schraeder, Charles Ireland, William, Miss Margaret Anne Stewart and Miss Alice Agnew. Mrs. Braton poured tea. Lieut. and Mrs. N. T. Davis have arrived on the post and

have taken quarters No. 4-W. Lieut. and Mrs. MacGee have taken quarters No. 7-W on the post and are at home to their many friends. Mrs. John T. Aydelotte, wife of Major Aydelotte, who has been seriously ill at the post hospital, has sufficiently recovered to be moved to her quarters.

The Red Cross entertained the officers and their wives of the post, Camp Dix and Camp Jessup, the nurses and reconstruction aids at a dance on March 24.

CAMP DIX NOTES.

Camp Dix, N.J., March 29, 1920.

Camp Dix held its first horse and motor show on March 29. Preceding the event Major General Hale ordered a garrison review in honor of Col. William Weigel, Chief of Staff, Eastern Department, representing the department commander. The show was attended by the entire garrison, and crowds of visitors were present from nearby towns. The motor show included entries for Dodge touring cars, motorcycles and side car, one and one-half and three-ton trucks, and fire engines. Major Firestone was director; the judges were Major Van Voorhis, Captain Adamson and Lieutenant Faith.

The horse show comprised eleven events, including general appearance of transportation, four-line teams, mules to escort wagons, two-line teams, horses to light wagons, saddle horses, officers and enlisted men. The judges were Major Waldron, Major Scott and Captain Webster. The 45th Infantry won eight cups, the 57th Infantry two cups, and the Animal Drawn Transportation one cup. Colonel Glade, 45th Inf., took first place for the best individual mount, Captain Boyer, 45th Inf., second, and Lieutenant Sarcia, 45th Inf., third. In the evening the Camp Dix basketball team defeated the team from the U.S.S. Michigan, champions of League Island Navy Yard, by a score of 35-25.

The Camp Dix soldier-players presented March 29 and 30 two one-act plays, "Poor Old Jim," by William De Mille, and "The Breed," by H. Brighton Kennedy, the director of the players. The camp baseball team is practicing for the first game of the season, which will be April 29 with Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt. The schedule includes games with several of the big league teams, the first with the Philadelphia Nationals.

Major General Hale, together with thirty officers and 127 men, will leave March 30 to see the finals for the boxing championship of the Eastern Department. Camp Dix has four entries.

COAST DEFENSES OF BOSTON.

Fort Strong, Mass., March 29, 1920.

Colonel Grieg had Chaplain Fraser and Father O'Connor, of Boston, as his guests for luncheon Monday at Fort Warren. Chaplain Fraser has invited Father O'Connor, who was formerly of the A.E.F., to hold masses twice a month at Fort Warren and Fort Andrews for the benefit of Catholic members of those garrisons. Lieutenant Amoroso has been ordered to Fort Banks. A number of officers and ladies from the other posts in the harbor as well as people from Boston attended the indoor meet on Thursday and were luncheon guests of the officers and ladies of Fort Warren. Mrs. Grieg received the guests, assisted by Mrs. Schrader and Mrs. Hussey. The coast defense orchestra furnished music for dancing during the luncheon, which was served at prettily decorated tables in the Y.M.C.A.

Col. and Mrs. Hughes, who have been visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Emery, have returned to their home.

The Fort Strong minstrel show was very enthusiastically received at Fort Revere Monday night by a large audience from the post and the neighboring town of Hull. On Wednesday the Coast Defense Masonic Club held a "get together" smoker at Fort Andrews. Captain Root, of that post, has been ordered to Panama. Lieut. and Mrs. Flagg entertained the bridge club on Friday night.

Col. and Mrs. Horowitz, of Fort Strong, had as guests for dinner Monday Mr. and Mrs. Whiteside, of Boston. Mr. Whiteside afterward addressed the garrison on "Americanization." Mrs. MacKaye, mother of Mrs. Metzger, has gone to New York. The card club met with Col. and Mrs. Horowitz on Friday. The officers and ladies of Fort Strong gave an informal dance Saturday night. Capt. and Mrs. Metzger had supper Sunday for Misses Foote and MacKaye, Captain Cooke and Lieutenant Conrad.

The monthly indoor meet was held at Fort Warren Thursday, the morning being devoted to competitive events for the trophy banner, the afternoon to wrestling and boxing. Fort Revere deserves special credit in winning the meet, as it has next to the smallest garrison in the harbor.

The final games of the Coast Defense Basketball League, played last week, leave Fort Andrews an undefeated first, Fort Banks second, and Fort Strong third. The basketball team from Fort Rodman won from Fort Banks March 21 in a hard-fought game by a score of 18 to 16. American Legion Post No. 115 defeated the Fort Warren five at Stoneham 49 to 9. On Saturday evening at the Charlestown Armory the Fort Andrews basketball team was defeated, for the first time this season, by the Newport Naval Training Station, with a score of 51 to 33.

Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass., March 27, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. Weber entertained the officers' bowling club after the match March 18. Captain Wise was the guest of Mr. E. F. Dellano, of Winthrop, on Wednesday evening, March 17, at the Cottage Park Yacht Club.

The past week opened with the Service Club dance Tuesday evening at the gymnasium. Thursday evening the officers' bowling club was entertained by Captain McKinley and Lieutenant Wise. Friday evening at the post exchange the first of a series of vaudeville shows was given by local talent. The program was much enjoyed. The Hostess House will make thrifty use of its appropriation and promises to become a cozy social center for the post. The Service Club is to take possession of newly painted and decorated rooms in the post exchange and will have very attractive quarters.

The educational and vocational classes have been reorganized and increased in size. Practically all men on the post are now either attending classes or engaged in work that is both instructive and useful and will prove a benefit to the soldier upon his return to civil life.

The loyal and hearty spirit shown by the men from Fort Banks in the Coast Defense field meet and other athletic events has resulted in the issue of a letter of commendation. One of the visitors at the meet stated, "Banks has a better athletic spirit than any college I have ever seen." Fort Banks defeated Fort Warren in basketball on Tuesday with the one-sided score of 48-8.

Fort Banks defeated Fort Strong in basketball on March 15 in an exciting game by the score of 29 to 14. Fort Banks lost to Fort Rodman at Fort Rodman by the narrow margin of one basket on March 19. The final score was 16 to 18.

COAST DEFENSES OF THE POTOMAC.

Fort Washington, Md., March 30, 1920.

A very successful transportation show, horse show and field day was held on March 25. The entire day was devoted to the program. The 3d Cavalry band from Fort Myer played for the occasion. The officers' club entertained the officers' guests from Washington. The 1st and 2d Companies and the medical detachment entertained at mess many guests from Washington and the surrounding country. In the evening a dance attended by over 100 couples was given under the auspices of the Potomac Service club. Major E. B. Gray was the field judge. The committee consisted of Capt. Robert E. M. Goolrick and Lawrence C. Mitchell and Lieut. James G. C. Salyers. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. Wilmot E. Ellis and Col. and Mrs. Robert B. McBride and family. The winners in the various events were as follows: Motor Transportation—Driving motorcycle—Pvt. Jesse W. Gouchenour. Driving touring car—Pvt. Troy C. Bussell.

Driving light delivery truck—Pvt. George C. Wilkes. Driving three-ton truck—Pvt. Joseph G. Foster.
Best all around car, judged on points, Pvt. Robert H. Kirven.
Horse show. Best groomed riding horse—First, Sgt. William W. Fort, Q.M.C., on "Sammy"; second, Pvt. W. H. Carner, 2d Company, on "Dan"; third, Corp. R. C. Hobson, 2d Company, on "Baldy." Best groomed draft team—First, Pvt. Dustin O. Hunter, Q.M.C., "Doc" and "Frank"; second, Pvt. William F. Cook, Q.M.C., "Bill" and "Charlie." Officers' riding class—First, Capt. Robert E. M. Goodrick, C.A.C., on "Baldy"; second, Major Elmore B. Gray, C.A.C., on "Dan"; third, Capt. Lawrence C. Mitchell, C.A.C., on "Pat." Four line mule teams—First, Pvt. Earley Fitzgerald, Q.M.C., Fort Washington entry; second, Pvt. George R. Bristow, Q.M.C., Fort Hunt entry.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., March 30, 1920.

Troop I, 3d Cav., on Thursday evening staged an inter-platoon horse show at the post riding hall. The program consisted of the showing of troop horses at the different gaits, the showing of polo ponies, and single and pair jumping. A large and enthusiastic audience attended and ribbons were awarded in each event. The judges were Col. K. A. Joyce, J. F. Taulbee and Stanley Koch. Capt. J. R. W. Diehl is in command of Troop I, with Lieut. B. M. Creel as his able assistant in the arrangements for the show. Music was furnished by the 3d Cavalry band.

Lieut. and Mrs. George R. Hayman left Monday for New York to attend the athletic events held at the 69th N.Y. Regiment armory. Mrs. Joseph M. Swing entertained the Field Artillery club on Tuesday evening at her home.

Miss Gilbert, of Atlanta, Ga., fiancée of Capt. Paul J. Matte, 3d Cav., is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard A. Burke. Lieut. and Mrs. Leonard I. Kitts have as house guest Mrs. Kitts' sister from New Jersey. Among the officers who accompanied the basketball teams and boxers to New York for the athletic meets at the 69th Regiment Armory were Capt. J. R. Williams, Capt. J. T. Cole, Lieut. H. R. Hanson and Lieut. George R. Hayman.

Mrs. Hanson, wife of Lieut. H. R. Hanson, has as house guests her mother and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Leonard I. Kitts has as week-end guest Miss Daley, of New York. Mrs. Waters, wife of Capt. J. J. Waters, entertained the Lenten Sewing Club on Tuesday.

Great preparations are being made by the batteries of the 19th Field Artillery here for the Artillery horse show, which is to be held here on April 17. The winning battery will represent the Artillery at the National Capital Horse Show and the Madison Square Horse Show, New York.

Chaplain Ignatius Fealy, the post chaplain, entertained at tea on Friday following the exhibition drill. The tea was in honor of a number of young ladies from the Holy Cross Academy in the city.

Monday afternoon marked the opening of the outdoor polo games. The game was played on the parade ground in front of the bachelor officers' clubhouse. As the polo equipment has arrived now, the teams looked very much like the Asheville, N.C., lineup for a big game. The polo ponies are in splendid shape. Major Beverly F. Browne, 19th F.A., has charge of the polo work. A number of enthusiastic horse people from the post and city witnessed the first game. The teams will work each afternoon from 3:30 to 4:30.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 28, 1920.

Major and Mrs. Kremers entertained at a dinner on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Owen, Major and Mrs. Haverkamp and Major and Mrs. Freeman. Mrs. Harley J. Morrison, who was the house guest of Col. and Mrs. Blanchard, left on March 8 for her home in Cincinnati. Mrs. Halstead Dorey left on Friday for New York. A dinner was given on Wednesday by Major and Mrs. Freeman for Major and Mrs. Haverkamp, Col. and Mrs. Owen, Major and Mrs. Kremers, and Col. and Mrs. McCulloch, of Chicago. Another pretty dinner was that given by Major and Mrs. Madoux on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Madames Bingham, Blanchard and Owen. The guests later attending a hop given by the officers' club.

Mrs. Madoux, with her little son, left on Saturday for Charlottesville, Va., on a visit to her father. A pretty dance party was given by Col. and Mrs. Owen on Saturday night for about twenty couples. Among recent arrivals at the post are Col. and Mrs. McCallister, Major and Mrs. Noonan, and Major and Mrs. Scott.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 23, 1920.

The Virginia Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society, Mrs. Guy H. Burrage, president, announced that the recent week of "All-Star Circus" gave the Relief \$2,000 after all expenses were paid. The various nights—Army, Navy and social, were well attended and on Navy night the Naval Base was largely represented. Previous to the opening, tickets were sold by various committees, that at the Naval Base being under Mrs. A. F. Fechteler, honorary president, assisted by Mesdames William M. Cross, vice president; S. H. R. Doyle, F. S. Low, Harrison E. Knauss, F. L. Chadwick and Miss Dorothy Hayden. Mrs. W. N. McKelvey assisted by the ladies of the post and little Miss Elizabeth McKelvey, were untiring in their efforts at the Marine Barracks, while in Portsmouth and Norfolk prominent women headed committees of workers.

Mrs. R. N. Baker, of Bay City, Mich., is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. D. Baker, Naval Base. Miss Mary Ware Galt, of Williamsburg, Va., is the guest of Miss Mary Carrington Galt, Westover avenue. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John A. Owens, M.C., U.S.N., had dinner at the country club Saturday preceding the dance, for Comdr. and Mesdames Franklin Sellers and Jesse B. Gay, Lieut. Comdr. and Mesdames G. W. Shepard, F. D. Gibbs and L. St. L. Pamperin. Mrs. G. W. Shepard had a luncheon Friday, followed by bridge, for Mesdames Fechteler, Cross, Knauss, Duncan, Bieri, W. F. D. Baker, Luker, Low, Omelvena, Doyle, Munger, Haines, Styler, R. N. Baker, of Bay City, Mich., and John Branham, of Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Edith Groner is the guest in her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. St. L. Pamperin. Capt. Lemuel S. Shepherd, Jr., U.S.M.C., of Quantico, was the weekend guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Colonial avenue. Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Etheridge had a dinner at the country club Saturday for Lieut. Charles A. Etheridge, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Etheridge. Other guests were Miss Mary S. Gooch, of Charlottesville, Va., and Mr. James Etheridge.

Mrs. T. H. Brown had a tea at Marine Barracks on Friday for her guest, Mrs. L. B. Brown, of Washington. Mrs. James P. Murdock, who has been in Washington to be with her husband, Commander Murdock, who has recently returned from the West coast, returned last week to her home in Portsmouth, accompanied by Commander Murdock.

The U.S.S. destroyer McCook arrived at the yard Friday, bringing Captain Nelson, who is in charge of the destroyers in reserve at the Charleston yard, and crews sufficient to man the destroyers Bancroft and McCalla, for their passage to Charleston. Captain Nelson will also arrange for the departure of the Connor and Manley.

Capt. Nimmo Old, Jr., U.S.M.C., is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nimmo Old, Westover avenue. Captain Old is attached at the American Legation in Nicaragua. Brig. Gen. Wendell C. Neville, U.S.M.C., and Miss Frances Neville have returned to Washington after being guests of relatives in Portsmouth.

Capt. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick, U.S.N., had a St. Patrick's day card party at the Naval Base, Wednesday evening, for Capt. and Mrs. S. H. R. Doyle and their guests, Mesdames W. T. Conna, of Baltimore, and John Branham, of Nashville, Tenn. In addition to the guests of honor were

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Augustus F. Fechteler, Capt. and Mrs. William M. Cross and a number of others. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. S. J. Ziegler had a St. Patrick's card party Wednesday evening. Mrs. S. H. R. Doyle had a card party Wednesday evening for her guests, Mesdames W. T. Conna, of Baltimore, and J. Branham, of Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. John N. Haines, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. W. N. Richardson at her apartment in the Mercer.

Mrs. Greer A. Duncan had a card party last week, followed by an afternoon tea.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Calif., March 25, 1920.

Mrs. John Vance Cheney, wife of the post, was hostess Tuesday at a bridge-luncheon in honor of Mrs. George Arthur Stephens and Mrs. Charles Stephens, of Moline, Ill. Mrs. Cheney's former home. Covers were laid for eighteen, including Mrs. Sebree, wife of Rear Admiral Criel Sebree, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. U. S. Grant.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Burgen, stationed at Fort Rosecrans, were hosts to the members of the post bowling club Thursday evening. Major Gen. and Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn were among the guests at a dinner given Tuesday by Mr. and Mrs. Milton A. McGee.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry A. Wiley and Rear Admiral and Mrs. William A. Fullam were among the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Chalmers, of Chicago, Tuesday, at the silver grill of Hotel del Coronado. Mrs. Edith Eustis Hubbard, mother of Major Eustis Hubbard, camp executive at Camp Kearny, is spending some time here as the guest of Mrs. K. S. McLean.

At the Spreckels Theater on Tuesday evening a minstrel show was given by enlisted men attached to the North Island Naval Air Station for the benefit of the Naval Relief Fund. The proceeds amounting to about \$1,500. The show was called "The Naval Air Hy Flyer Minstrels." Gunner W. A. Linthwaite acted as interlocutor.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank T. Evans were hosts last evening at a dinner party at Hotel del Coronado, their guests including Capt. and Mrs. Pierre L. Wilson, Comdr. and Mrs. R. W. Shumam and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William F. Halsey, Col. Harvey B. S. Burwell, U.S.A., who formerly commanded at Rockwell Field, North Island, but who is now stationed at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, as commanding officer, is spending a few days with friends in Coronado.

The U.S.S. Brooklyn, flagship, headed a fleet of warships which left here this morning under command of Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley, commander of the torpedo squadron. The tenders Guyana and Melville, the cruiser Birmingham and thirty-six torpedoboat destroyers made up the fleet, which is going to Honolulu to participate in a mission centennial celebration.

Mrs. Wiley, wife of Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley, U.S.N., has left for the North en route to Honolulu, planning to reach the latter city about the time Admiral Wiley arrives there with the torpedoboat squadron. Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., retired, left Monday for the East, having been called to Washington on official duty. While away he plans to spend some time at the home of his father, N. S. Fullam, in Rochester, N. Y.

Hon. and Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, parents of Mrs. Robertson, wife of Major William A. Robertson, U.S.A., who have been spending the winter at Hotel del Coronado, left Tuesday for their home in Philadelphia. Saturday evening Mrs. Frank H. Moon was hostess in honor of the Towers, the other guests including Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Pendleton, and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Criel Sebree. Last Thursday Mrs. Welles, wife of Rear Admiral Roger Welles, gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Tower.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 28, 1920.

Mrs. W. R. Smedberg was hostess at a most beautiful spring function Thursday, when the decorations were yellow and lavender, being carried out in jonquils and pale lavender sweet peas, and the color plan was followed in the ices and confections. In entertaining Mrs. Smedberg was assisted by Mesdames Ole W. Bell, H. O. Howard, T. A. Roberts, Denman, F. B. Chestham, S. McP. Hutterford, O. B. Meyer, J. H. Reeves, Thomas Darrah and K. T. Riggs. Col. and Mrs. J. F. Barnes entertained at a dinner Saturday; their guests including Major and Mrs. L. J. McNair, Col. and Mrs. Karl Klemm, of Kansas City, Mo., Major and Mrs. E. C. Moore and Major H. J. Breese.

The Misses Dorothy and Mildred McKee were hostesses at a party given Friday evening at the quarters of Major Gen. and Mrs. James H. McKee. Michigan was the pleasure of the occasion, and the guests were Misses Ohnstad, Kinnison, McArthur, Jean McArthur, Starnes, Short, Barnhardt, Guernsey, Adams, Darrah, Rosenbaum, Colonel Merrill, Majors Morris and Cooley, Captains Miller, Stewart, McNaughton, Finn, Lieutenants Stewart, Cochran, Martin, Hoagland, Dr. Curley, Mr. Horace Runkle and Mr. Carol Pierce.

Col. and Mrs. Charles C. Smith honored their house guest, Miss Starnes, of Boston, at a supper Saturday. The guests were Misses Floy Barnhardt, Marion Darrah, Laura V. Adams, Capt. W. H. Hale, Lieut. J. A. Ballard, D. Hodges and J. A. Lacature. On Friday afternoon Mrs. W. F. Hase entertained with a line party at the Orpheum Theater, followed by tea at the Green tea room, for Mesdames Reeder, Sunderland, Smith, Pettis, Watson, McCracken, Shafter, Croft, Ryan, Miss Guernsey and Miss Starnes.

Major and Mrs. Asa M. Lehman entertained at dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Otho B. Rosenbaum, Major and Mrs. L. B. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Bennett and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McClintock. The Misses Jean and Marjorie McArthur were hostesses at a hop-supper Saturday, honoring their house guest, Miss Harriet Smith, of Kansas City, Mo. The guests were Misses Barnhardt, Darrah, Adams, McRae, Guernsey, Captains Hale, McNaughton and Stewart, Lieutenants Price, Ballard, Davis, Runkle and Pierce.

Col. Henry Gibbins en route from inspection duty at Fort Sill to his station at Fort Keogh, Mont., was the guest last week of Mr. J. A. McGonigle and Miss Stella McGonigle. Colonel Beron was dinner host for six guests Wednesday at the Chocolate shop in Leavenworth, a theater party following. Mrs. L. W. V. Kennon, guest of Col. and Mrs. P. D. Glassford and Col. and Mrs. E. C. Carey for the past month, left Monday for Camp Grant, Ill. Major and Mrs. C. C. McCracken presided at a dinner Saturday at the Green tea room for Major and Mrs. Snyder, Col. and Mrs. R. H. Pierson, Col. and Mrs. M. A. W. Schockley and Major and Mrs. Johnson. Col. and Mrs. J. B. Bennett entertained at dinner Saturday for Col. and Mesdames Cochen, Payne, Jackson, Weeks, Glasgow, Carey, Chestham, Rosenbaum, Fuller and Smedberg. Mrs. L. W. V. Kennon, Miss Fuller, Major Spain and Lieut. A. H. Ferguson. Miss Waldon, of New York, will arrive this week to be the guest of the Misses McArthur.

Capt. and Mrs. Clyde Eastman entertained at a hop-supper. Col. Edward Calvert last week was the guest of Mrs. S. F. Neely in Leavenworth. On his return to his station at Fort Robinson, Neb., he was accompanied by Mrs. Neely, who will remain as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Calvert for several months.

Col. and Mrs. Karl Klemm, of Kansas City, Mo., were weekend guests of Col. and Mrs. J. F. Barnes. Mrs. Oren B. Meyer, who has been in Leavenworth for the past six months with her daughter, Mrs. William Hones, wife of Captain Hones, and her mother, Mrs. E. Thomas, will leave this week for Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to join Colonel Meyer, commandant of the 10th Cavalry. Mrs. W. H. Burt presided at a tea Friday as a pleasure for Mrs. L. W. V. Kennon. Mrs. Clayton, of Lima, Ohio, is the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. H. L. Bailey. For the pleasure of Mrs. Clayton, Col. and Mrs. H. L. Cusstock entertained at Sunday supper.

In accordance with the policy of the War Department in giving the students of the General Service Schools the most adequate possible training in an armored tank, the Mark VIII, has arrived at the schools and students of the Army School of the Line, and the General Staff have already begun taking instructions on the latest models of tanks, under supervision of Capt. J. W. Viner, Tank Corps, who is chief tank instructor at the schools. Captain Viner has announced that

two more tanks will arrive this week and early in April a number of enlisted men and several officers of the Tank Corps will arrive to assist Captain Viner. The tanks that will come this week will be of a different style from the one already here. The arrival of the armored tank and the turning of the attention of the officers to this work will not cause any delay in the opening of the aviation field, which will also be in connection with the Service Schools. The field, which is southwest of the Family Apartments, has been completed, but will probably not be used for a fortnight longer, as the uncertain weather conditions will delay arrival of the planes a short while longer. Captain Viner, head of the Tank Corps, served in the A.E.F. at Bourges, France, and while commissioned in the Cavalry will probably remain on detail to the Tank Corps for some time longer.

Miss Anne Webster, who attends Miss Madeira's school in Washington, arrived Sunday to spend a week with her parents, Col. and Mrs. F. D. Webster in Leavenworth. A large spring carnival is being planned by the Army Relief Society of this post. It will be under management of Col. P. H. Glassford, assisted by Major C. B. Stone. Capt. Charles Mitchell, who has been on duty at the Wentworth Military Academy, at Lexington, Mo., has been ordered to Fort Leavenworth for a physical examination. Lieut. O. K. Appelman, of Camp Funston, Kas., is the guest of friends in the post.

Friends here were interested last week in the announcement made by Col. R. C. Williams of the engagement of his daughter, Arta, to Mr. Henry F. Folwell, formerly captain of the 1st Cavalry, who is now in the post. The wedding will take place in Cincinnati early in June. Miss Williams resided here last year, when Colonel Williams was assistant commandant of the Disciplinary Barracks.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., March 24, 1920.

Madame Osterhaus is visiting her son and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Hugo W. Osterhaus, at this station, and will be joined later by Rear Admiral Osterhaus, formerly commandant here, who is still in the East. Comdr. James Reed, Jr., senior assistant in the hull division here for several years, has tendered his resignation and hopes to be able to leave within the next few weeks for Los Angeles, where he has been offered an excellent business opening. He and Mrs. Reed have been very popular during their residence here. Comdr. David Le Breton has arrived from Coronado on his ship, the Babbitt, which will remain at this station for a short repair period. Mrs. Le Breton and their children are making their home at Coronado.

Mrs. J. O. Gavrie gave a large card party Thursday, at which an out-of-town guest was Mrs. R. Kirby Van Mater, who is making her home at St. Helena with her children while Commander Van Mater, S.C., is abroad. Capt. and Mrs. Manly H. Simon, Mrs. Van Mater's parents, now have a country home near St. Helena. Mrs. John Francis Smith and Miss Elizabeth Smith have returned from Honolulu, where they visited Comdr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Montgomery, who recently welcomed a baby to their home. Mrs. Montgomery was Miss Alice Claire Smith before her marriage. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. V. McCarty have purchased one of the houses erected by the U.S. Housing Corporation at Bay terrace, on the outskirts of Vallejo, and are now making their home there. There has been a large demand for these houses the majority of which have been sold either to employees of the yard or to officers who have been making their homes there. Mrs. W. B. Rensiehausen is to leave San Francisco shortly with Major Rensiehausen for the border, where he has been ordered for duty, and in her honor Mrs. W. M. Dixon entertained at a card party at the Presidio last week. Mrs. J. T. Kendall, Mrs. Arthur Cathcart and Miss Marie Barrington assisted Mrs. Dixon at the affair.

Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott entertained on March 17 for fifty guests. Miss Mollie McEnaney is up from San Francisco for a few days' visit with her sister, Mrs. S. P. Vaughan. Lieut. Russell Kittrell has arrived here to relieve Lieut. W. E. McCain in charge of the commissary store at the training camp. The latter has been ordered to the Montana. Mrs. Lucien Johnson entertained at a large card party last Friday. Seven tables of bridge were played and a score or more of additional guests attended the tea that followed.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Watson, who have been making their home in Vallejo, have been assigned quarters on the yard. Major and Mrs. Frederick A. Ramsey left Monday for San Francisco, where they are spending a few days before leaving for Charleston to sail on April 2 for San Domingo. Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmay, spent the week-end at Sacramento as guests of Governor and Mrs. William D. Stephens.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. of New York, were house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Glassford for a short visit last week. The Denver, which came from Bremerton two weeks ago, requires about \$30,000 worth of work, irrespective of that on her boilers, which are in need of renewing. She may remain here for several months. The Rizal and Saturn left the yard March 20 to rejoin the Destroyer Squadron at San Diego.

CAMP STOTENBURG.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Feb. 3, 1920.

Lieut. and Mrs. McDonald gave a chop suey supper on Wednesday evening for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Crane, Lieut. and Mrs. Clark, Lieutenants Hill and Black. The Wednesday evening bridge club met under direction of Major and Mrs. Kennington. High scores were made by Colonel Resse, Mrs. Stone and Mrs. Mills. Capt. and Mrs. José Perez-Brown gave a dinner party Thursday for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Crane, Capt. and Mrs. Tuteur, Captain Staples and Lieutenant Neilson.

Lieut. Neilson and Miss Hazel Ruth Mone surprised their friends by being married last Saturday at Union Church, Manila. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Richmond, and Capt. and Mrs. Constant were at the wedding. Mrs. Neilson is teaching at Atarac and will remain until the close of the school year to fulfill her contract.

Mrs. Paine has joined her husband, Colonel Paine, after a number of months spent in San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Perry have also joined the Cavalry garrison, likewise Major and Mrs. J. M. Crane, Capt. and Mrs. Sherwood and several others, all arriving on the transport Thomas.

The sympathy of the post is extended to Miss Dey, who received a cablegram last week containing the sad news of the death of her mother, from Los Baños, in the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Bell. Mrs. Bell visited Mrs. Easterbrook for a few days last week. Lieutenant Turner, 1st F.A., returned from a four months' leave in the States last week, bringing with him a bride, who has received a warm welcome by the Artillery garrison.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Feb. 15, 1920.

The Monday tea-dance was largely attended, owing to the influx of new arrivals that have recently joined the post. Among them are many brides, who are getting their first taste of Army life under most propitious circumstances in this delightful post.

Mrs. Bell gave a bridge party Tuesday in honor of her guests, Mrs. Hempstead and Mrs. Easterbrook. Her other guests were Mesdames Heard, Reese, Tryler, Stone, Stone, Carroll, Crane, Mills, Tuteur, McDonald, Du Fresno, Clark, Tudor, Freeman, Washburn, Disher, Turner and Miss Faria Bell.

Many more new officers have arrived at the post, among them Lieutenant Colonel March, Major Corps; Major Gander, Lieut. and Mrs. Strawn, Capt. and Mrs. Sternwood, of the 9th Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Crane gave a dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Crane, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Major Williams, Miss Helen Edmonds and Mrs. Roberts, and Mr. Kerr, from Manila. There was a swimming party Saturday evening arranged by Mrs. Sepulveda and Miss Edmonds. After a moonlight swim, coffee and sandwiches were served, and dance.

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ing followed, in which many joined who had not taken part in the swimming. Mrs. Roberts, from Manila, is the guest of Miss Helen Edwards.

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., Jan. 31, 1920.

Many dinners were given before the hop last week at the Topside Club. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Musgrave were hosts for Col. and Mrs. Doores, Capt. and Mrs. Maguire, Lieutenant Colonel Johnston and Wells, Major and Mrs. Edwards and Major and Mrs. Bundy. Mrs. O'Brien's guests were Miss Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Frank, Lieutenants Stiebel, Richter, Patrick and Hall. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John P. Smith entertained for Major and Mrs. Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. Maynard, Major and Mrs. Krupp and Capt. and Mrs. Drewry. Capt. and Mrs. Lowry's guests were Capt. and Mrs. French, Lieut. and Mrs. Wertz and Mrs. Hill. Mrs. R. P. Davis gave a large tea-dance at the Topside Club in honor of Misses Harrison and Dalton.

Capt. and Mrs. O'Brien gave a buffet luncheon Sunday in honor of their house guests, Miss Harrison and Miss Dalton, many of the party later going to the beach for a swim. Those present were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. R. P. Davis, Lieutenant Colonel Wells, Major and Mrs. Chunn, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. P. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Nichol, Pruett and Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Grier, Smock, Bennett, Holliday, Elliott, Mrs. Selby, Mrs. Frank, Miss Vincent and Miss Hodgson, Captains Barker, Ginsburgh, Loucks, Pettigrew and Mayer, Lieutenants Richter, Hall, Patrick, Brookley, Blaney, Hutto, Pichel, Biddinger, Bear, McGovern and Smith.

Brig. Gen. R. P. Davis, temporary president of the Army and Navy Club for several months, has been elected president. A number of prominent New York and Boston bankers visited Corregidor, were shown the island, and a review was held in their honor. Gen. and Mrs. Davis entertained them at luncheon on the broad veranda of their quarters. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Galen Stone, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wiggins, Mr. Green and Mr. Bruce, of New York; Mr. Fairchild, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. P. Smith, Major and Mrs. Bundy, Major Pierce and Lieutenant Morrison.

Capt. and Mrs. Pinney, of the Medical Garrison, gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Bundy and Major and Mrs. P. O. Hamilton. Capt. and Mrs. Maguire's guests were Gen. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Smith, Lieutenant Colonel Wells and Col. and Mrs. Doores. Major and Mrs. Hamilton gave a bridge-dinner for Major and Mrs. Chunn, Mrs. Bundy, Capt. and Mrs. Maynard and Captain Tenney.

The monthly musicale at the Topside Club had an attractive program. Songs were by Mrs. Doores, Mrs. Krupp and Mrs. French, with readings by Mrs. Lowry, Miss Evelyn Vichrey, of Manila, is a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Major. Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Perce and Mrs. Diley sailed on the Sherman. Major and Mrs. Chunn were dinner hosts for Gen. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Maynard, Major Daniels and Lieutenant Colonel Wells.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., Feb. 14, 1920.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. R. P. Davis on Feb. 6 were hosts for Captain Ervin, Lieut. and Mrs. Greer, Lieutenants Patrick and Hall and Capt. and Mrs. Maynard. Col. and Mrs. Doores's guests were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Musgrave, Lieut. and Mrs. Axelson, Major and Mrs. S. A. Hamilton, Major and Mrs. Krupp and Lieutenant Colonel Johnston. Major and Mrs. Edwards entertained for Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Harlow, Lieut. and Mrs. Rice and Capt. and Mrs. Lowry.

Two mine planters took a large party from Corregidor to attend the Army and Navy ball at the Manila Victory Carnival. Preceding the dance Majors and Messdames Hamilton, Bundy, Chunn and Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Maynard and Captain Ervin had a table for dinner at the Army and Navy Club. Lieutenant Hall, Air Ser., and Lieutenants Hutto and Biddinger acted as prince and princess of the Queen of the Carnival, who was Miss Virginia Harrison, daughter of the Governor.

Congratulations are being received by Capt. and Mrs. Lynn at the birth of a son, and a daughter was born to Capt. and Mrs. Cochran. Lieut. and Mrs. Lea gave a dinner Feb. 5 for Capt. and Mrs. Pruett and Lieut. and Mrs. Wertz. Col. and Mrs. Doores spent the week-end in Manila with Col. and Mrs. Wheeler and enjoyed a trip to Los Baños.

Mrs. Sumner was a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Rice, of the Medical Garrison. Capt. and Mrs. Bowen spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Nichol. Lieut. and Mrs. Wertz were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hill at Fort Wint. Capt. and Mrs. Maguire, who are soon leaving for the States, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Rockwell, of Manila. Lieut. and Mrs. Hagelstein and Capt. and Miss Dent are new arrivals on the post.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Musgrave gave a dinner before the Nipya Club hop for Major and Mrs. Hamilton, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Smith, Col. and Mrs. Doores, Major and Mrs. Krupp and Capt. and Mrs. Lowry. Major and Mrs. Edwards gave a dinner Friday for their house guests, Miss Vincent and Miss Hodges, afterward going to the hop. Other guests were Miss Waldron, Lieutenants Sucher and Morrison and Captains Pettigrew and Ginsburgh.

FORT BAYARD.

Fort Bayard, N.M., March 25, 1920.

Major and Mrs. Canning entertained on March 19 for about twenty guests at a buffet supper, followed by games of bridge and hearts. Those present were Majors and Messdames Welles, Thompson, Scott, Wickert, Mrs. M. J. McDonough, Captain Jones and his mother, Mrs. Jones; Capt. and Mrs. Henry Hanson, Capt. Warren Stirling, Major G. H. Weller and Major Hollowell, of the American Red Cross.

Lieut. Lawrence Alderdice and Philip Middleditch were supper guests of Capt. and Mrs. George Fletcher on Saturday. On March 18 Messdames Welles, Canning, and Hanson were guests of Mrs. Samuel Agee at the meeting of the Silver City Thursday Bridge Club. Capt. and Mrs. Henry Hanson had as guests for supper on Monday Mrs. M. J. McDonough, Miss Helen O'Connell, Capt. Harry Adams and Lieutenant Kelly. Col. G. S. Turner and Lieut. Col. E. P. Rockhill left on Wednesday for Cook's Peak to spend a few days with Mr. Paul Lash, making the trip by motor.

Mrs. O. W. Little, wife of Dr. Little, formerly captain in the medical corps at this post, entertained at their home in Central on Wednesday at bridge for Messdames Rockhill, Murray, Welles, Scott, Fletcher, Jones, Whiteley, Jacobs, Canning, Fox, Wickert and Hanson. Guests for tea later were Messdames Turner, Thompson, McDonough and Miss Rachel Lash. Capt. and Mrs. George Fletcher were guests of Captain Jones and his mother on Sunday on a motor trip to Big Cherry Cañon, where they had dinner cooked over a camp fire. Major and Mrs. Austin J. Canning accompanied Major and Mrs. Harlin Thompson on a motor trip to Santa Rita mines on Sunday.

Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher had as their guests for supper on Tuesday Major and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Jones and her son, Capt. Matthew H. Jones. Lieut. John A. Anheiler, Inf., arrived on Monday, being transferred from Camp Otter, N.C., to this hospital for treatment. Major Frederick N. Conby, O.R., returned March 23 from detached service in the Northwest. Lieut. Joseph B. Worley and Carol O. Van Ark are away on leave. Major G. H. Weller left to-day for Washington on a ten-day leave.

Capt. Joseph S. Fifield, Q.M.C., left to-day for Fort Bliss for duty. Captain Fifield has been in the Southwest since the early eighties, and during those turbulent times of Indian uprisings and raids did much scouting service for the Government. He was quite active in the chase after Geronimo and has ridden horseback over trails across every state in the West and Northwest, probably covering as much distance on horseback as the average traveler of these days covers by railway and automobile combined. At the outbreak of the war with the Central Powers he entered the Service from his present home, Los Angeles, Calif., receiving the commission of temporary captain. He

was a member of the firm which erected the buildings in the rehabilitation of Fort Whipple, Ariz., and put in the present water and sewer system in 1902-4, under supervision of Capt. O. O. Walcutt, constructing quartermaster, now colonel in the Bureau of Insular Affairs in Washington. Captain Fifield will organize a wagon train at Fort Bliss.

Capt. and Mrs. Hanson entertained with three tables of hearts this evening for Majors and Messdames Welles, Canning, Scott and Dawitt, Miss Dewitt, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. B. M. Jacobs, Capt. and Messdames Whiteley and Constant, Mrs. G. S. Turner, Miss Rachel Lash, Mrs. E. P. Rockhill, Dr. and Mrs. O. W. Little, Mr. Booth, Captains Kearns, Jones and Stirling.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ALESHIRE.—Born at Fort Riley, Kas., March 14, 1920, to the wife of Capt. Joseph P. Aleshire, U.S. Cav., a daughter, Page Aleshire.

BRUNS.—Born, to Lieut. Comdr. H. F. Bruns, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bruns, on March 26, at Brooklyn, N.Y., a daughter, Sally Rea Josephine.

BYRNE.—Born at St. Louis, Mo., March 20, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Byrne, Supply Corps, U.S.N., a son.

CADMAN.—Born at Millville, Pa., March 15, 1920, a daughter, to the wife of Mr. E. E. Cadman, formerly lieutenant with the 20th Military Police at Greenville, S.C.

HINEMON.—Born at New Haven, Conn., March 29, 1920, to the wife of Capt. John H. Hinemon, jr., U.S.A., a son, John Hartwell Hinemon, 3d.

LADD.—Born at Manila, P.I., Jan. 18, 1920, to the wife of Capt. Oliver M. Ladd, P.S., U.S.A., a son, Dick Moss Ladd.

PEPIN.—Born at Fort Morgan, Ala., March 23, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Col. Louis D. Pepin, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter.

REESE.—Born at Rock Island, Ill., March 23, 1920, to the wife of Mr. Thomas L. Reese, formerly first lieutenant, 10th U.S. Inf., a son, Thomas Lewis Reese, jr.

MARRIED.

CARRINGTON—O'CONNOR.—At Coronado, Calif., March 22, 1920, Lieut. Walter S. Carrington, U.S.N., to Miss Catherine A. O'Connor.

HARMON—DALES.—At Colon, C.Z., March 10, 1920, Capt. Benjamin F. Harmon, U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Dales.

JONES—LAWLESS.—At St. Elmore, Tenn., March 24, 1920, Mr. Joseph H. Jones, formerly first lieutenant, 16th U.S. Inf., and Miss Sara Lawless.

MCFATHERS—LATHROP.—At Boston, Mass., March 30, 1920, Lieut. Comdr. Charlie P. McFathers, U.S.N., and Miss Maud Ingram Lathrop.

MCGEE—LAWRENCE.—At Fort McPherson, Ga., March 17, 1920, Lieut. Roy J. McGee, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Ruth Lawrence.

VASSALL—SEMPLE.—Mr. Arthur Manderville Vassall and Miss Zoe Semple, sister of Col. Russell C. Langdon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Langdon.

WELLS—ANDERSON.—At Chevy Chase, Md., March, 1920, Mr. Harold Sherman Wells and Miss Ruth Anderson, youngest daughter of Mrs. Florence A. Anderson, and the late Major Gen. H. B. Anderson, U.S.A.

DIED.

AUGUSTIN.—Died at New Orleans, La., March 25, 1920, Mrs. J. Numa Augustin, mother of Lieut. J. Numa Augustin, jr., 24th Inf., U.S.A., Class of 1895, U.S. Military Academy, who died July 2, 1898, of wounds received at San Juan Hill, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

BALDING.—Died at Milwaukee, Wis., March 21, 1920, Major T. E. Balding, father of Mrs. E. M. Lewis, wife of Major Gen. E. M. Lewis.

BARNARD.—Died at Norwich, Conn., March 31, 1920, aged eighty years, Frederick Griswold Barnard, father of Mrs. J. E. Craven, of Annapolis, Md., Mrs. C. M. W. Rand, of Atlanta, Ga., Mr. Daniel Barnard, of Rochester, N.Y., and Mrs. Frank Leitch, of Newark, N.Y. A sister, Mrs. Sherrard, lives in Pittsburgh, Pa., and a brother lives in Pittsford, N.Y.

BENTON.—Died at Greensboro, N.C., March 9, 1920, Mrs. Elizabeth Euro Britt-Benton, daughter of the late Rev. T. Y. Euro and mother of Capt. S. Y. Britt, U.S.A., retired.

BUTTS.—In memory of my beloved husband, John William Butts, major, Air Service, U.S.A., who died April 8, 1919, at Americus, Ga. (Mrs. J. W.) Elsa W. Butts, 940 North avenue, New Rochelle, N.Y.

CLARKE.—Died at Portland, Ore., March 22, 1920, Mrs. Jennie Grace Clarke, mother of Capt. G. C. Clarke, U.S.A., 1st Inf.

COWIN.—Died at her home, 332 South Thirty-seventh street, Omaha, Neb., March 21, 1920, Mrs. J. C. Cowin, widow of Gen. J. C. Cowin and mother of Major William B. Cowin, Q.M. Corps, Camp Custer, Mich.

HAY.—Died March 22, 1920, George C. Hay, son-in-law of Col. Charles L. Phillips, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Mountain View Park, Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

HINEMON.—Died at Grace Hospital, New Haven, Conn., March 29, 1920, John Hartwell Hinemon, 3d, infant son of Capt. and Mrs. John Hartwell Hinemon, jr.

MCKINNEY.—Died at Columbia, S.C., March 24, 1920, Mess Sgt. John McKinney, Battery A, 44th Art., U.S.A.

NEWMAN.—Died at Fort Monroe, Va., March 17, 1920, Sgt. Major Ashley Newman, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

STITH.—Died at Austin, Texas, March 18, 1920, Donald Chester Stith, class of 1850, U.S.M.A., a former captain of the 5th U.S. Inf., who was later a colonel in the Confederate Army.

WHITTEN.—Died at Coblenz, Germany, March 13, 1920, Capt. Willis G. Whitten, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

WILSON.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 25, 1920, Mrs. Lulu Byne Wilson, mother of Mrs. John D. Reardon.

KELLY FIELD.

Kelly Field, Texas, March 27, 1920.

The post team which is to represent Kelly Field during the coming baseball season has been chosen by the athletic committee. From present indications other nines in the Army league will have to play fast ball in order to beat them. The Fliers started off well when they met the New York Giants on March 18, leading the Big Leaguers for five innings by a vote of 5 to 2. Had not Hod Eller, who pitched for Kelly, unfortunately momentarily lost control, and passed five men, the result might have been different, instead of a score of 16 to 6, in favor of the Giants. The Kellyites have gathered a hard-hitting aggregation, as shown by the fact that they made fifteen hits off Hubbell and Phil Douglas, of the New Yorkers, while the Giants were able to gather eleven hits off Eller and Saylor, of the Army. With the collection of star players which Kelly Field now possesses it looks as if they will make a large bid for the championship of the Southern Department.

At the first regular meeting of the Kelly Field polo club at which it was possible to obtain a quorum the following officers were elected for the quarter April 1 to June 30: President, Col. Archie Miller; vice president, Capt. H. E. Adler; secretary and treasurer, Capt. Frank B. Tyndall; polo manager, Major R. F. Longacre. Major W. G. Schaeffer had previously been designated as polo representative of the Kelly Field polo club to the Fort Sam Houston Polo Association. Major W. H. Garrison, jr., who is a member of the headquarters Fort Sam Houston team, is kindly giving a course in equitation to polo aspirants, which will be considered a prerequisite to more advanced work. At present two classes are being instructed.

The value and advisability of airplanes keeping in com-

munication with the home airdrome by radio was again proved to the Radio Group on March 24, when a headquarters plane was forced down by an overheated motor in the neighborhood of Devine, Texas, and a brief report of the circumstances made while the machine was gliding from the field. An S.O.R. 73 telegraph set was used, the distance being thirty miles. Within the next few weeks wireless direction finders will be installed in machines of this group, so that the exact position of any radio equipped machine can be ascertained at any time. This will be of value not only as a measure of safety but also as a check on the course of pilots who are out on cross-country flights or on distant missions.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 29, 1920.

The Hostess House between Fort Riley and Camp Funston was the scene of an enjoyable buffet supper and dance given by Capt. and Mrs. Cullum for their guest, Miss Boyce, on last Friday evening. Among those present were Capt. and Messdames Pendleton, Wilburn, Read, Merchant, West, Swift, Barry, Chamberlain, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Hawkins, Lieut. Col. Douglas McCaskey, Misses Cameron, Hawkins, Winn, Welsh, Kay, Captains Doak, Talby, Martin, Irwin, De Witt, Andrews, Kilbourn, FitzMorris, Haverkamp, McGee and Lieutenant Shaw.

Miss Virginia Jeffries has recently arrived as a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Withshire. Mrs. Smyser had two tables of bridge for Miss Welsh on Thursday. Her guests included Misses Hawkins, Cameron, Winn, Welsh, Peed, Putnam, Jeffries and Winans. Mrs. Baird gave a tea on Friday for a number of ladies of the garrison. Mrs. Cameron and Mrs. Winn poured tea and coffee. Misses Cameron, Winn, Peed and Mrs. Ralph Parker assisted.

Col. and Mrs. George Cameron entertained at a supper party before the hop on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Hunsacker, Capt. and Messdames Cullum, Pendleton, Read, Misses Welsh, Jeffries, Kay, Boyce, Putnam and Cameron, Captains McGee, Haverkamp, Major FitzMorris, Lieutenants Fennel and Waddell. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Hawkins entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Withshire, Lieutenant Shaw, Lieutenant McIndoe and Miss Hawkins at dinner before the hop on Saturday. Miss Kay is visiting her sister, Mrs. Burton Read, wife of Captain Read, of this garrison.

CAMP SHERMAN NOTES.

Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, March 29, 1920.

The Camp Sherman polo club, of which Major Gen. S. D. Sturgis is president, met on Friday for discussion of plans. A polo stable has been established, under supervision of the polo representative, Capt. E. E. Major, and the polo field is being put into condition. An officers' equitation class will begin work on Wednesday as a preliminary to the coming season and actual practice. Tennis courts and baseball fields throughout the camp have been put into condition and have become the scene of much lively activity.

Majors Barrett and Livesey have returned to camp after a tour of inspection of the state National Guard organizations. Chaplain Bateman, who is at Camp Sherman for a preliminary survey, in connection with the proposed chaplains' school, delivered his famous lecture, "Fighting It Out with Death and Doubt," at the Exchange Theater, Sunday evening. The ladies' gymnasium class, which has been quite popular during the winter months, has been discontinued.

Letters setting forth tentative plans for a boys' summer physical training camp, contemplated by Major General Sturgis, have been sent out to the heads of all schools throughout the state by Captain Murrill, aid to the commanding general. Gen. and Mrs. Sturgis were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Martin, of Columbus, over the week-end.

STATE FORCES.

The thirteenth annual dinner of the Defendiam Association, Veterans Organisation of the 22d Regiment, Engrs., N.G.N.Y., was held March 27, 1920, at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York city. Over 300 veterans, representing the three important chapters in the history of the 22d, attended—the Civil, Spanish-American and World War. The toastmaster was Col. William S. Conrow, president of the association. The principal speaker was Col. William Wedel, U.S.A., who a major general commanded the 28th Division, A.E.F., while that unit was overseas. His address was on "Reminiscences of the World War" and was highly interesting. He paid a glowing tribute to the work of the 102d Engineers, U.S.A. (formerly the old 22d Regiment). Other speakers were Col. Thomas Crimmins, Col. George Duncan Snyder, Major Harvey Garrison and Capt. Charles J. Deigels.

In a number of places in Illinois devastated by the cyclone on March 28 companies of the Illinois Reserve Militia were ordered out to guard ruins and assist in the rescue work. The 11th Infantry, Illinois N.G., Colonel Stuart, was also ordered out to the various sections of Chicago and suburbs hardest hit by the storm.

The Adjutant General of Wisconsin has been authorized by the War Department to organize the following National Guard units: One Regt., Inf.; one Hqs. Co., Inf.; one Supply Co., Inf.; one Machine Gun Co., Inf. This is in addition to all units of National Guard previously authorized.

The Adjutant General of Massachusetts has been authorized to organize the following National Guard units: One Regt., F.A., 155 mm. (motor-drawn); one Brigade Hqs., F.A. This is in addition to all units previously authorized.

The 23d N.Y. Col. Thomas Fairservis, of Brooklyn, N.Y., was completely Federalized as a National Guard regiment this week.

Col. Sydney Grant, 13th Coast Art., N.Y., of Brooklyn, is arranging to hold a review in the armory on Friday night, April 23. The review is planned to mark the fifty-ninth anniversary of the departure of the 13th Regiment for the Civil War. An evening at cards is announced, to be held in the armory on the evening of April 30 for the purpose of raising funds to purchase memorial windows to be placed in the Veterans' room in the armory, for the men who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War.

Capt. Charles L. Poor, 1st Battalion, Naval Militia, N.Y., upon his own application has been placed on the Reserve list.

7TH N.Y.—COL. W. H. HAYES.

Among the most memorable armory functions in the long history of the 7th Infantry, N.Y., was that of the review of the 7th Infantry of the New York Guard, Col. Wade H. Hayes, in its armory in New York city on the night of March 26 by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York Guard. The review was in honor of the officers and men of the 107th Infantry, U.S.A. (old 7th Infantry, N.G.N.Y.), who were cited for gallantry in action and meritorious service on battlefields in France and Belgium during the World War. The list of citations so far as completed shows the names of 180 officers and men of the 107th, but when expected additions are made the number will aggregate about 450 names.

It was to honor these gallant officers and men that the new 7th (organized after the old regiment entered the U.S. Army) paraded. Many of the veterans of the old 7th N.G.N.Y. who had spent practically a life-time in the old regiment were in the large audience which crowded the building to its utmost capacity. Right well did the young 7th honor the traditions of the old, and as it marched on the drill floor promptly at the appointed time, with swinging step to the old 7th march "Skyrocket," after General O'Ryan had taken his post, it took the veterans back to old days, and the young 7th was generally applauded. The regiment was handsomely formed in line of masses and paraded twelve companies of rifles, equalized into fronts of sixteen solid files, a machine-gun company and sanitary detachment. The battalion commanders were Majors Stratton and Wiswall and Captain French. But for the ab-

sence of the time-honored distinctive gray uniform and the larger companies of the old 7th, the new organization by its bearing and general steadiness during the evening might have been taken for it.

When the honor men of the old 107th U.S.A. entered the drill hall in column of squads, some in uniform and others in civilian dress, and led by Lieut. Col. Nicholas Engel, a veteran of many years' service in the old 7th, the armory rang with continuous applause. These veterans of European battlefields formed in line facing the active regiment, with their colors in the center, and witnessed the review, which generally speaking proved a fine ceremony. Of the officers and men cited for gallantry there were some 150 present, a number of whom have joined the new 7th, while the deceased members of the 107th were represented by members of their family. This was the sad part of the program.

The event following the review was evening parade, during which the honor men were advanced to the front and center, forming line, with the relatives of deceased honor men on their left, and the citations and special decorations were presented. Three members of the old 107th now in the new 7th were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action. At the conclusion of the ceremony the colors of the 107th and the 7th were dismissed with ceremony, after which General O'Ryan and special guests were entertained at dinner in the mess hall, and the various companies held reunions in their respective rooms. Among the many veterans of the old 7th present were Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, who made an address to his old company, F (Big Six); Col. Willard O. Fink, DeWitt C. Falla, J. Hollis Wells and J. J. Byrne, Lieut. Col. N. McLean, Capt. C. O. Toussaint, Major J. F. Daniell and Mr. C. M. Benedict. Other special guests included Col. Sydney Grant, 19th N.Y., late U.S.A.; Colonels Olmsted, Wainwright, McLeer, Taylor, Smith, and Major Munday, of the division staff.

General O'Ryan during the dinner took occasion to praise the progress of the new 7th, the efforts making by Colonel Hayes and his officers toward efficiency, and the necessity for Federalization. He also gave some interesting details concerning the World War. Gen. Daniel Appleton also made some very interesting remarks.

During the evening the band, under Lieut. Lawrence Mansfield Matt, rendered excellent music, which included a number of celebrated old 7th Regiment marching tunes, such as the "Old Connecticut" and "Graylocks." This band is composed entirely of musicians who served overseas.

The 7th already has in its ranks a number of ex-107th U.S.A. men who served overseas, and among them are fifteen officers, seven of whom are company commanders. Colonel Hayes realizes that experience counts and hopes to get many more veterans in the regiment. The old 7th furnished some 1,500 for the war, a record that, for a single organization, is believed to be without a parallel. Young men of good character, with a liking for military service, are also desired for recruits, and they will have as a place to drill one of the best armories in the United States, which has all the essentials of a first-class club house.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

J. W. L. asks: Are Army officers on duty at educational institutions subject to city taxes? Answer: Local taxes are governed by local laws. Consult the state and city laws regarding tax exemptions.

J. H. H. asks: While serving on the border early in 1917 I was informed that an allowance was paid to the families of National Guardsmen and Regulars on Mexican border service. Please inform under what authority this allowance was paid? Answer: Under special provision of the Army Appropriation act of 1916.

F. G. P. asks: Am I entitled to three months' re-enlistment bonus? Enlisted March 1, 1915; on March 1, 1919, was sergeant; I had fifty-one days (G.O. 45) to make up, making my enlistment period expire April 21, 1919; on April 21, 1919, was in Bockheim at Neufrance, receiving sentence of about two months and two-thirds. On being released was returned to the States on sworn supplementary service record as private, first class; discharged in 1919, for the purpose of re-enlisting. Answer: Entitled to the re-enlistment bonus.

H. V. Y. asks: If a soldier enlisted July 5, 1919, and has his first year in this coming July, and enlisted for a period of three years, can he buy out now at the end of his first year, that is if his parents are in bad health and need him at home? Answer: Just at this time the privilege of discharge by purchase is not being granted, and it is not possible to say how soon it may be restored.

C. O. A. asks: I wish to inquire if your article on page 857 of issue of March 13, 1920, under head, "Status of Class 3, Emergency Officers," means what it says in effect? In the first sentence I am led to believe that only those 5,470 officers of Class 3, emergency, now in the Service are the only ones qualified to take the examination for the Regular Establishment upon the passage of the Army Reorganization bill. The 14,000 Class 3 emergency officers that are mentioned in the second sentence I assume you find were not discharged, because they did not want a chance to take the examination, but because the War Department could not retain them until the reorganization bill was passed under the act authorizing 18,000 officers until June 30, 1920. I am very anxious to know what chance I have to take an examination. I was discharged as a Class 3 emergency officer and was assured that opportunity would be given me to take the examination. Answer: You have not lost your opportunity. See Circular 119, under our Army heading.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 27, 1920.

Mrs. B. R. Flanders, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. T. Apling, for the last week. Mrs. John Drew entertained on Tuesday with a table of bridge for Mesdames Aplington, Allen and Cockrill.

Mrs. James Green, who is visiting her parents at their winter home in Camden, S.C., recently took a blue ribbon at the Camden horse show. Mrs. McFarland Cockrill entertained informally at tea on Friday in honor of Miss Eallie Storrs, of Burlington, whose engagement to Major Clifford Tate has recently been announced. Major and Mrs. Aplington entertained at dinner for Mrs. Flanders, Colonel Comley, Capt. and Mrs. Trigg, and also on Sunday a supper for Major and Mrs. Herman, Capt. and Mrs. Cockrill, Capt. and Mrs. Hurlburt and Captain Abbott.

Capt. and Mrs. Trigg gave a bridge party on Saturday evening for Major and Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Aplington, Capt. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. and Mrs. Allen, Major and Mrs. Drew, Captain Cockrill, Chaplain and Mrs. Head, Major and Mrs. Herman, Capt. and Mrs. Hurlburt. Capt. and Mrs. Allen entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Colonel Comley, Major and Mrs. Herman, Capt. and Mrs. Cockrill, Capt. and Mrs. Trigg and Captain Wood. Again on Friday they were hosts of Captain Baylies, who has just been transferred from Fort Myer, and Capt. and Mrs. Phillips. Henry, the little son of Major and Mrs. Aplington, was christened by Chaplain Head on March 11, the occasion being his third birthday anniversary. A Sunday supper was given by Capt. and Mrs. Hurlburt for Major and Mrs. Aplington, Capt. and Mrs. Cockrill, Capt. and Mrs. Trigg and Major Greene. The following evening they entertained at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Trigg, Major Greene and Captain Wood.

Mrs. Cockrill has recently recovered from a serious attack

Yes Sir-ee!

We made this cigarette to meet your taste!

Camel

CIGARETTES

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of influenza. Major and Mrs. Aplington spent the week-end with Mrs. Aplington's parents at Derby Line.

Capt. and Mrs. Allen gave a bridge party on Friday for Mrs. Aplington, Major Greene, Major and Mrs. Herman, Capt. and Mrs. Cockrill, Major and Mrs. Drew, Capt. and Mrs. Hurlburt, Capt. and Mrs. Trigg, Captains Abbott, Baylies, Phillips and Wood. Major and Mrs. Herman were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cockrill on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Trigg entertained at dinner on Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Hurlburt, Major Green and Captain Wood. Colonel Comley is ill in New York.

COAST DEFENSES OF PORTLAND.

Portland, Maine, March 27, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. Ridgway are at the Hotel La Fayette, Portland, for a few days before taking quarters at Fort Preble. Barbara Whitmore, small daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Whitmore, is on the "Fete Week" program in Portland, taking part in the dances.

The Tuesday bridge club was entertained at Fort Levett by Mrs. Carter. Prizes were won by Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Bibber. Capt. and Mrs. Ruddell had the officers and their wives at their quarters for tea Friday. On Wednesday Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Walker and Capt. and Mrs. Ruddell were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Burdick. Captain Field, Lieutenants Levett and Conklin joined them for bridge. Capt. and Mrs. Whitmore entertained the Friday evening bridge club.

COAST DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Del., March 15, 1920.

While Capt. Benjamin Bowering is at Fort Monroe for examination for promotion Mrs. Bowering is visiting her mother at her home in Delaware City. Mrs. Wood spent several days at Du Pont this week with her husband, Lieut. J. S. Wood. Mrs. Cochran, who has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. Cherrington, left for Washington Thursday. Major and Mrs. Cochran entertained Thursday evening with a bridge party as a farewell for Major Cochran's mother, who has been visiting here for some time. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Martindale, Colonel Chambers, Col. and Mrs. Donovan, Major and Mrs. Cherrington, Capt. and Mrs. Rowe, Captain King and Lieutenant Wood.

Colonel Chambers, Dental Corps, who has been inspecting here, departed Friday. While here he was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Rowe. On Friday Mrs. Donovan entertained with a bridge party for Mesdames Martindale, Cherrington, Cochran, sr., Cochran, Rowe, Jefferson, Keybold and Misses Armstrong and Tilly.

Chaplain Ramsden, who is on recruiting duty, spent the week-end at Du Pont with his family. Mrs. Foster, who has been ill for a long time, is now able to be out of doors. Mrs. Ramsden spent several days with relatives in Philadelphia this week.

Fort Du Pont, Del., March 29, 1920.

Mrs. Cochran entertained with one table of bridge Monday for Mrs. Cochran, sr., Mesdames Donovan, Rowe and Bowering. Mrs. Charlotte Cochran, who has been visiting her son and daughter-in-law for the past month, departed for New York on Tuesday.

The band entertained at the Y.M.C.A. on Wednesday evening with a concert, followed by a dance. After the entertainment Major and Mrs. Cherrington entertained with a supper for Col. and Mrs. Martindale, Col. and Mrs. Donovan, Captain King and Lieutenant Wood. Major and Mrs. Cherrington entertained Mrs. Bowering and Mrs. Donovan at luncheon on Friday. Major and Mrs. Cherrington entertained on Thursday with a dinner in honor of Mrs. Cherrington's mother, whose birthday anniversary is

was, and for a number of her Wilmington friends. Capt. and Mrs. Williams gave a dinner party Friday in honor of Captain Williams's brother, Mr. Edgar Williams, who is making him a short visit. Captain Rowe spent the week-end at Du Pont with his family. Mrs. Wilcox spent several days in Philadelphia this week.

U.S.A. GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 31.

Carlisle, Pa., March 23, 1920.

Mrs. F. R. Keefer, wife of the commanding officer, tendered a bridge-luncheon at her home Tuesday to Carlisle ladies, Mrs. A. G. Morse, wife of Captain Morse, M.C., is a guest at the post this week. Miss Betty, their daughter, who has been here for two weeks, has taken an active part in the social life of the post. Miss Betty was one of the Boston debutantes this season. Miss Virginia McKnight, guest of her uncle, Col. Horace D. Bloomer, M.C., will return to her home at Atlanta, Ga., the last of the month, when Colonel Bloomer goes to Fort H. G. Wright for station.

Mrs. Forrest E. Ambrose, wife of Captain Ambrose, Inf., is now visiting at Camp Sherman, Ohio, where Captain Ambrose was stationed for two years as Chief of the Educational Service. Mrs. Ambrose will go to her home in West Virginia from Chillicothe and return to Carlisle in April. Miss Anna Bernstein, Service hostess, was called to her home in New York on account of the death of her brother.

The hospital basketball team have won fifteen out of eighteen games. Baseball practice begins this week, and there are six or eight applicants for every position on the teams.

The nurses and aids of the post presented their play entitled "Oh, Death, Where Is Thy Sting?" which was held at the auditorium on Wednesday night, and it is safe to say that practically the entire colony on the post attended. It was the hit of the season.

CAMP MEADE NOTES.

Camp Meade, Md., March 29, 1920.

Saturday, March 27, was indeed a gala day at this camp. The occasion was the first "Motor and Animal Transportation Competition" to be held here since the armistice was signed. With weather conditions ideal and with a large attendance from nearby cities, the enthusiasm was marked, and the exercises brought to a successful completion. Among the guests were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Crowell, General March, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army; Admiral Scales, commandant of the Naval Academy; Congressman and Mrs. John Q. Tilson, Mayor Broening, of Baltimore; Brigadier Generals Hines and Connor and Brigadier General Rockenbach, chief of the Tank Corps. Many other distinguished guests, including heads of departments in Washington, were present. General March presented the many cups and awards. The Tank Corps gave an exhibition of the attack of a strong point. The contests in the booby classes were very amusing. The meet included high jumping by the horses and exhibitions of riding by their talented owners. This is to be an annual event and many will look forward to next year's competition with increased interest.

Another event of much local amusement was a three days' visit of the Lucky Company, "Civilian Clothes," headed by Mr. Thomas Meighan and Miss Mansfield in the leading roles. The troops were called on and much interest was created by the maneuvers of "Germans" and "Americans" during some of the most exciting periods of the film. Colonel Brown, aid to Major General Hutchison, acted as military director, with Major Henke, camp utilities officer, as "property man." The entire company left here much pleased with their successful and practical outing. The soldiers who took the parts of

(Continued on next page.)



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(Continued from preceding page.)
"Germans" were given a higher wage than the "Americans," probably as a substantial balm to their otherwise "ruffled" feelings.
Capt. W. G. Bingham, camp athletic officer, is recuperating at the hospital. Capt. Kenneth Bell, adjutant, 17th Inf., has resigned his commission in the U. S. Army, effective April 2.
Major and Mrs. Quisenberry are rejoicing over the arrival of a son, born at Charleston, W. Va. Lieut. Col. John E. Mori, assistant camp executive officer, has left for Walla Walla, Wash., to take up the duties of officer in charge of Militia Affairs. Col. John M. Chambers has returned to Washington.
Lieutenant Pierson, our provost marshal, who met with an accident while riding a motorcycle recently, is recovering at the camp hospital.

1ST DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., March 26, 1920.
Sixty-five enlisted men, all veterans of the World War, from the 1st Division, were among the men of foreign nationalities who were made American citizens last Friday, at a special session of United States Court, held by Judge Walter Evans in Louisville.

The drive for \$100,000 for the monument of the 1st Division to its heroic dead, to be erected in Arlington National Cemetery, is well under way. From now on the profits of the Bridgehead Sentinel, the division newspaper, will be given to the memorial fund.

The officers of the 2d Field Artillery were hosts at a dinner-dance March 23 in their new club house at Camp Zachary Taylor. Some forty guests attended. A tea dance was given March 24 at the officers' club. Mrs. John T. Geary was hostess and was assisted in receiving by Mesdames C. N. Jones, J. K. Kennedy, C. W. Busbee and C. C. Brown. Mrs. H. B. McMurdo entertained the Tuesday Club at luncheon bridge at her home on South First street. Mrs. Frederick F. Black entertained the Wednesday Club at luncheon bridge before the tea dance at the officers' club. Mrs. T. G. Poland was hostess March 25 at a luncheon bridge for Mesdames W. L. Pyles, J. V. Little, H. B. McMurdo, Frank W. Milburn, George Guyer, P. E. Chasney and James V. Falini.

Col. and Mrs. R. C. Van Vleet, of Shrewsbury, N. J., will visit during April their daughter, Mrs. R. L. Spraggins, and Major Spraggins. Announcement has been made of the birth of a daughter to Major and Mrs. J. L. Haskins. Mrs. Haskins is at the Deaconess Hospital. Mrs. C. E. McMurdo, of Charlottesville, Va., has been spending some time in Ocala, Fla., after which she will visit Major and Mrs. H. B. McMurdo, at their home on First street.

Major Joseph E. Bastion and Mrs. Bastion and children will move this week to Camp Zachary Taylor, where they will have quarters in the hospital area.

SECOND DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Travis, Texas, March 22, 1920.

The officers and ladies of the 2d Division and of Camp Travis gave a formal reception and dance in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. James G. Harbord on March 19. More than two hundred couples attended. In the receiving line were Major Gen. and Mrs. Harbord, Mrs. Hu B. Myers, Col. T. M. Coughlan and Capt. David H. Loring. Excellent music was furnished by the consolidated band of the division, under direction of Band-leader William Lemay, 23d Inf.

Col. J. R. Davis, 15th Field Art., entertained at dinner at the Menger Hotel on March 14 for Capt. and Mrs. John Smith, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Bacon, Lieut. C. G. Anthony and R. S. Ringsford, and the Misses Dora and Lucile Witherspoon. Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Bacon entertained Col. J. R. Davis, 15th Field Art., at dinner on March 17. Mrs. John R. Herrick, wife of Captain Herrick, 17th Field Art., has recovered from her recent illness. Lieut. William Simons, 17th Field Art., who recently underwent an operation for tonsillitis, has recovered and has reported for duty. Mrs. William E. Farthing, wife of Lieutenant Farthing, 17th Field Art., returned March 18 from a visit with her sister, Mrs. R. O. Tackett, at Sinton, Texas.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Louis A. Craig entertained at dinner last Tuesday for Capt. A. R. Ives and Lieut. William Simons. Capt. and Mrs. H. T. Brotherton entertained the officers of the 17th Field Artillery on March 15, in honor of Mrs. W. E. Herring, of Amarillo, Texas, who had charge of the Y.M.C.A. work with the regiment while at Fort Ehrenbreitstein, Germany.

Five polo ponies have been received for the use of the 9th Infantry polo team, which is under the direction of Capt. Chester Gracie. A polo "cage" is being built for practice. It is surrounded by a wire netting wall, the floor being sloped from the sides to the center, where a wooden horse stands. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. C. Test entertained Col. and Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Craig and Captain Purviance at dinner on March 20. Col. Jacob A. Mack has reported for duty and will command the 12th Field Artillery.

More than one thousand school children of the Robert B. Green school, of San Antonio, on March 20 rode out to Camp Travis, where they enjoyed a band concert by the 2d Division band at the Liberty Theater. The children were the guests of Major General Harbord, who made a brief address. He shook hands with little Miss Truh, who won the first prize for writing the best essay on "What Are the Benefits of an Enlistment in the U. S. Army?" The machine-gun organizations of the 2d Division have completed a new 1,000-yard machine-gun range at Camp Travis. It is located on the banks of Salsedo Creek, on the eastern edge of Camp Travis, where it is in close proximity to the machine-gun organizations. A side of a small hill was excavated so as to make a perpendicular wall for the butts. The range is considered to be the model 1,000-yard machine-gun range of the Southern Department. The 4th and 5th Machine Gun Battalions and the machine-gun companies of the 9th and 23d Infantry are now firing preliminary and record course on the 1,000-yard range. Work is progressing

rapidly and excellent results are shown. After completing this course these organizations will go to Camp Stanley for long range, indirect and barrage firing and for two weeks tactical firing.

The game of baseball between the New York Giants and the San Antonio Club of the Texas League on March 18, for the benefit of charity was well attended by members of the 2d Division. A half holiday was declared for those who wished to see the game. The Non-commissioned Officers' Club of the division purchased tickets for some of its members. The following officers occupied boxes: Major General Harbord, Colonel Cummings, Lieutenant Colonel Everett and Bruce, Majors Bradley, Annin and Weems, Captains White, Loring, Gracie, Foley, McCloud and Matthews, Lieutenants Gaffey and Cooley.

THIRD DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Pike, Ark., March 27, 1920.

Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Naylor entertained at bridge March 18 in honor of Major and Mrs. J. R. Wesely and for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Kelley, Major and Mrs. G. F. Rice, Major and Mrs. McKenzie, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Ely, Chaplain and Mrs. Merrill, Chaplain Evans and Lieutenant Hough.

Capt. and Mrs. R. L. Wright, 7th Inf., entertained Major and Mrs. Glenn Brown and Mrs. Nat Pendleton at dinner at the Marion Hotel on Saturday. Mrs. Cummings, with her daughter, Miss Dorothy Cummings, arrived on Friday from Virginia to visit her son, Lieut. U. O. Cummings, 76th F. A. Mrs. and Miss Cummings will stop at the Marion Hotel in Little Rock. Among others Lieut. Col. T. J. Johnson and the officers of the 10th F. A. entertained at luncheon on Saturday Misses Marian Vinsonhaler and Anne Bortner.

Several baseball games were played Saturday, the 18th F. A. defeating the 9th Machine Gun Battalion, 5-0. On Sunday the 18th Field again defeated the 30th Infantry, 12-6, and on Wednesday whipped the 112th Ordnance Company, 24-5. The regular schedule of league games will be begun this coming week, and there will be a double-header every Saturday and Sunday. A letter has been sent to the War Department in Washington claiming the basketball championship of the entire Army for the 3d Division basketball team, and so far no one has come forward to dispute it.

Lieutenant Colonel Johnson entertained at a dinner at the country club on Saturday in honor of his niece, Miss Elizabeth Taylor, and for Col. and Mrs. W. P. Coleman, Lieutenant Colonel Davis, Miss Vinsonhaler, Major Worsham and Captain McCullough. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stutesman were hosts at another table in honor of Major and Mrs. T. J. Powers and for Col. and Mrs. A. M. Graham, Capt. and Mrs. S. H. Elliott, Captain Miller, S. G., and Lieutenant Floyd, 76th F. A. Miss Elizabeth Taylor left for her home in Frankfort on Wednesday.

Capt. and Mrs. A. D. Newman arrived this week and are stopping with Major General Lewis. Mrs. Newman's father, until their home is ready. Captain Newman came from Washington where he has been on the General Staff, and is to be one of General Lewis's aids.

Mrs. Lewis's father died early Sunday morning. Mrs. Lewis was at her home in Milwaukee at the time, and when she returns to Camp Pike will bring her mother with her. The sympathy of the entire camp goes out to Mrs. Lewis and her mother.

Friday was "Organization Day" in the 6th Engineers and the regiment celebrated with the same energy it possessed when it went into action against the Germans two years ago. The 27th is the anniversary of the date on which they first went under fire, and is the day chosen by the 6th for "Organization Day," but the celebration took place a day earlier in order to avoid the Saturday half holiday. The recruits were presented to the colors, citations were read, a memorial to the 149 men who died in France on the battlefield was read by Chaplain Evans, Major General Lewis made a short address, and a history of the regiment was read by Sergeant Duffy. The regiment then went from the open air pavilion in their area, where the exercises had been held, to the mess hall, where they had a Christmas-like dinner, and then out to the ball field, where they played the 18th Field Artillery.

Col. Milton A. Elliott, jr., commanding the 30th Infantry, received the Cross of Commander of the Order of the Black Star of France from the Secretary of War on Saturday. President Folcaire conferred the decoration because of efficient service rendered by Colonel Elliott in the administrative section of the General Staff of the A. E. F.

Major and Mrs. T. J. Powers left Friday for Washington, Major Powers leaving the 4th Infantry for detail in the Motor Transport Corps. He expects to go to Chicago to be Motor Transport officer of the Central Department. Both Major and Mrs. Powers will be greatly missed in the 3d. Lieut. J. H. Atkinson entertained forty friends at a dinner dance in the mess hall in honor of Miss Kathleen Kavanaugh, daughter of Judge Kavanaugh, of Little Rock, on Friday. Among the guests were Col. and Mesdames Turner, Peyton and Norton, Major Prescott and Mrs. Nat Pendleton.

The round robin games of polo played Sunday afternoon on the 10th Field Artillery polo field were the most exciting and interesting we have yet had. A Camp Pike team has been formed, consisting of Lieut. W. R. Wolfe, Remount Depot, No. 1; Major J. A. Force, 76th F. A., No. 2; Lieut. Col. T. J. Johnson, No. 3; Lieut. Col. C. R. Norton, No. 4. This team played against two of the other teams and the work was the fastest we have seen. All eight teams were in uniforms, the Engineers turning out for the first time in white shirts with scarlet silk bands.

Mrs. W. P. Coleman entertained a party of thirty friends at bridge and tea Tuesday in the west sun parlor of the Visitors' House. The first prize was won by Mrs. McAtee, and Miss Vinsonhaler, from Little Rock, cut for and won the consolation prize. Major Gen. William J. Snow was in camp all day Wednesday, inspecting the Artillery Brigade. All the officers of the brigade met him in the enlisted men's club of the 76th Field Artillery at two o'clock. Afterwards Lieut. Col. T. J. Johnson, commanding the brigade, took the General all around the camp.

Lieut. H. C. Floyd gave a dinner and dance at the 76th Field Artillery mess on Wednesday in honor of Miss Dorothy Cummings. A part of Sterling's orchestra played during dinner and for the dancing. Beside the guest of honor and her mother and brother, there were present Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Waterman, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stutesman, Major and Mrs. Force, the Misses Greenwood, Smith, Johnson, Waite, McNaire and Gaunt, Majors R. P. Howell and Worsham, Captains Lehnhardt and Kernan and Lieutenants Willard, Smith, Seales and Anderson. Miss Cummings pleased everyone by her rendition of three aesthetic solo dances.

Major and Mrs. E. E. Barton have returned from leave spent in their home in Florida. Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Wagner are living in town at the Abeles Apartments, but will move into camp shortly. Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Gail and Lieut. and Mrs. Julian Dayton have moved from the Hotel Belmont into quarters in camp.

6TH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Grant, Ill., March 25, 1920.

Major Gen. George Bell, jr., who is in command of the Central Department during the leave of absence of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, will divide his time between Central Department Headquarters in Chicago and Camp Grant.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Hugo Selton entertained at dinner at the officers' club on March 21 for Col. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, Major and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter. The Tuesday night bridge club has met recently with Major and Mrs. Van Vleet, Capt. and Mrs. Skerry, Majors and Mesdames Watson and Howard.

Mrs. Thomas G. Hearn is ill in Rockford Hospital. Captain Peyton has been confined to his quarters with laryngitis. Col. and Mrs. Arthur Whaley and family leave camp on April 1 for their new home on North Main street, Rockford. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Joseph Rogers entertained at dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Jackson, on the eve of Mrs. Jackson's departure for a visit of six months to her home in France. Mr. and Mrs. Franklyn M. Woodward, of Rockford, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mabel Florence,

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7TH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Funston, Kas., March 24, 1920.

Severe dust storms have been causing more or less discontent in the camp and at Fort Riley during the past week. Small fires started along the railroad track have swept over large areas of grass land on the reservation. A frame barrack at Fort Riley, inhabited by a detachment of Medical Department men, caught fire, and in a very short time was completely destroyed with all its contents.

The 7th Field Artillery Brigade gave a masquerade dance last Friday evening. It was the first masquerade of the season and proved most enjoyable.

In a well-matched, closely-played game Funston's basketball team lost to Camp Pike in the Arkansas Camp last Friday by a 30 to 18 score. The Funston team fought hard and their work was one of the features. Veia opened the game by scoring two field goals for Funston and this lead was maintained for the first fifteen minutes of play. Major Gen. E. M. Lewis, commanding Camp Pike, after the game called for Chaplain Clappitt, manager of the team, and complimented the "Hour-Glass" highly, saying: "The team work of your team is really remarkable, and you have represented well the true fighting spirit of the soldier and the true sportsmanship of the 7th Division."

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., March 27, 1920.

Capt. C. B. Hodges, Western Department inspector, from Chicago, has spent the week here making his annual tour of inspection. Capt. F. G. Moreau recently arrived from the East and has been assigned to the 49th Infantry. Capt. and Mrs. William G. Murchison entertained Monday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Floyd Moore. Lieut. and Mrs. Paul R. Goode entertained Friday evening for the auction bridge club. Mrs. Taylor and Major Jewett winning the honors.

Capt. Alvin K. Kupfer, 49th Inf., recently returned to the garrison from Camp Grant, Ill. Mrs. Richardson is the guest of her brother-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Kring have returned to the garrison from Ohio, where they had spent the past month the guests of relatives and friends.

Col. and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt entertained Friday at dinner in honor of Capt. C. B. Hodges, Major and Mrs. H. O. Jewett and Mrs. Edwin G. Taylor. Col. and Mrs. Gerhardt taking their guests later to the hop in the hostess house. Capt. Edwin G. Taylor, 49th Inf., is spending a few days in Washington, the guest of Colonel Taylor, U. S. A., retired. Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Gilliam entertained Tuesday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Hopson.

19TH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., March 21, 1920.

Just one year has now elapsed since the 19th Infantry received its orders to move from San Antonio to this station. A week later found the regiment on the move. Upon his arrival in Douglas, it occupied the exact area established by the 18th Infantry in 1915. The regiment found long barracks instead of tents, the site of the canteen moved to the northwestern corner of the area, two Y.M.C.A. buildings, one at the ball park, one by the officers' pavilion, and a K.C. building across the street from the ball park, next to the old 6th Field Artillery canteen. Camp headquarters has been moved back on the line of adobe offices south of the area where Captain Hand had his regimental Q.M. office and Colonel Rogers and Captain Bassell had regimental headquarters. The regimental club and mess had been moved away and used by veterans.

Since arrival of the 19th Infantry, the Government has taken over the Y.M.C.A. and the K.C. buildings. One Y.M.C.A. is to be used as a Service club, the K.C. building is to be used for the V-E schools, the Y.M.C.A. next to the officers' pavilion is to be used for a camp officers' club. The officers' pavilion, which had been allowed to become rather dilapidated, has been remodeled and cut up into offices to be used as headquarters for the camp, 19th Infantry and 1st Cavalry. Non-commissioned officers' quarters are being built on the old area of the 6th Field Artillery, and officers' quarters are being completed on the parade south of the camp. All our dances are now being held at the Country Club, and some at the Gadsden Hotel.

The 19th Infantry, it appears, has been allocated to the region of Arizona, N. M., and Colorado. The outfit board says that the 19th is to go to Denver, but the War Department seems to want us here. What the spirit of the 19th is is evidenced in the fact that an opportunity was given to make a mutual transfer with an officer at Camp Devens and has been turned down here. Douglas may not stand a comparison with Boston; the 19th Infantry want to serve with the regiment regardless of its station. And incidentally there are worse stations than Douglas. We think that it is just about the best station in the Mexican border.

A pretty little luncheon was given at the Gray tea room last week by Mrs. Donaldson for Mrs. W. O. Johnson, Miss Dorothy Johnson and Mrs. Herring, and Mrs. Neil, of Douglas. Capt. Lawrence F. Stone and his mother were hosts at dinner for Mrs. W. O. Johnson, Miss Dorothy Johnson and Capt. Donald McMillen. Mrs. James A. Patterson, of San Antonio, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Murray. Major and Mrs. John H. Elson were both ill during the week and Mrs. Elson was sent to the hospital. Both have recovered.

The whole regiment is grieved at the death of Sergeant Major Gossman, who has served nearly thirty years and would have been retired this year. His remains were shipped to San Antonio, where they will be interred. His wife will make her home in San Antonio.

The regimental baseball team has the makings of a winner. We are pushing the organization of the team, and we expect to have one of the best in the Southern Department. The

regiment is getting the range in condition for the season's course. We go on the range about April 1.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 27, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. Brown entertained with a buffet supper Wednesday in their quarters in honor of their house guest, Miss Harris. Mrs. Hall gave a supper party prior to the Friday hop, honoring her guests, the Misses Lee, granddaughters of the late Robert E. Lee. Mrs. George Ball entertained with a dinner party Sunday evening complimenting Miss Harris, the guest of Col. and Mrs. Brown.

Miss Sophie Goggin is the guest of Mrs. John L. Bullis for a month. Miss Mary Stuart Winter, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Francis Winter, has been chosen chieftess to represent Fort Sam Houston at the Queen's Court given by the Order of the Alamo. Miss Chitty will act as her maid of honor.

Fort Sam Houston is to lose one regiment of Cavalry, acquire another and possibly yet another battalion of Infantry. And in directing the 14th Cavalry, commanded by Col. Robert A. Brown, to proceed to Fort Ringgold for station was issued Friday by Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman. The 14th will be relieved at Fort Sam Houston by the 16th Cavalry, commanded by Col. S. L. R. H. Tompkins, which is now stationed at Fort Brown, Brownsville.

Mapping of the border areas from airplanes, which already has been done in sections of Texas and New Mexico and the eastern part of Arizona, will be extended to the western part of Arizona. The entire area from Tucson to Yuma on the Colorado River, which separates Arizona from California, is to be mapped. The work will be done by Lieut. Marcus P. Taylor and Capt. Calvin E. Giffin, both assistants to Col. Edgar Jadwin, Southern Department engineer. Four airplanes will be sent from Kelly Field to Yuma, where the work will be started. The aviators to fly the machines are Lieuts. Raphael Boes, Jr., Howard K. Ramsey, Edward E. Pooley and Charles F. Bell. The party will leave next week.

Mrs. Willis D. Crittenger and little son, Willis Dale, Jr., who have been spending some time as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Woodhull, left Friday for their home in West Point, N.Y., where Captain Crittenger is stationed. En route they will stop in Anderson, Ind., for a visit with Captain Crittenger's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dale J. Crittenger.

Mrs. Falkner Heard, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Huff, for the last month, left for her home at Camp Grant, Ill., where Colonel Heard is stationed.

The annual battle of flowers will be held in San Antonio on April 21, when the Army, as usual, will participate in the service. Major Gen. James A. Harbord will make the address at the service in front of the Alamo in the afternoon. Major Gen. Charles G. Treat will act as grand marshal of the parade.

The officers of the 14th Cavalry, Fort Sam Houston, entertained March 17 with an elaborate dinner-dance at the officers' club. Receiving were Major Gens. and Mesdames Treat, Harbord and Dickman, Col. and Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Fleming. Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Lawrence entertained at dinner, recently in honor of Col. and Mrs. Mark L. Ireland, who recently returned from Washington.

Major Guy Cushman and Major McNally, of Fort Sam Houston, were hosts at a dinner party at the country club recently for Major Gen. and Mrs. Harbord, Col. and Mrs. Robert A. Brown, Miss Harris, Miss Hazel Hutchins, Miss Mary Stuart Winter, Miss Hazel Avery, Major McNally, Captain Gerhard and Capt. Casper Smith.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wilbur S. Elliott have gone to Washington, D.C., where they will visit Lieutenant Elliott's parents, Col. and Mrs. William Elliott. From Washington they will go to New York and will sail April 5 for Paris, France, where Lieutenant Elliott will be stationed. Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott have made their home here for the past year, the Lieutenant having been stationed at Camp Normoyle.

One of the most novel entertainments of the season was the St. Patrick's mask costume ball given at the Kelly Field, with the First Day Bombardment Group as hosts, to 200 guests, among whom were many from Camp Travis, Brooks Field and Camp Normoyle. During the supper two acts from the Majestic Theater's program were enjoyed.

Mrs. W. A. Holbrook entertained with a spring luncheon at the country club March 16, honoring her sister, Mrs. David J. Rumbough, of Washington.

Mrs. Charles Schreiner and Mrs. Charles H. Burns were hosts at a luncheon at the country club, honoring Mrs. Willis D. Crittenger, of West Point. Miss Ethel Lapham was honor guest at a luncheon given by Miss Mary Aubrey at the country club March 16. Miss Lapham, who has been the house guest of Mrs. J. L. Bullis for six months, left for Rochester, N.Y., March 19.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Gatun, Canal Zone, March 11, 1920.

The Misses Deeble were guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Haas, of Coco Solo, during the greater part of the Atlantic Fleet's visit. Miss Cresap and Mr. and Mrs. Benagh were the week-end guests of Lieutenant Behrens, of Fort Sherman. They attended the tea-dance on board the Pennsylvania Saturday and later the dinner-dance given on board the Arizona by Commander Griswold. Others entertained at the dinner-dance were Comdr. and Mrs. Haas, Comdr. and Mrs. Herbst, the Misses Deeble and Miss Brabson.

Col. and Mrs. Craig entertained at dinner Sunday at the Union Club in honor of Mrs. Potter, wife of Captain Potter, who is with the fleet as chief paymaster. Besides the guests of honor Col. and Mrs. Craig entertained Rear Admiral Johnston, Capt. and Mrs. Sargent, Col. and Mrs. Hicks, Col. and Mrs. Hamilton and Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner. The Gatun card club met on Tuesday at the officers' club with Mrs. Talmadge Phillips as hostess. Miss Brabson, sister of Colonel Brabson, of Fort Amador, will leave this week on the Santa Leonora for the States.

Mrs. Steele, of Fort Amador, entertained at bridge Tuesday for the visiting mothers, of whom there are so many just now at Amador. The guests were Mrs. Steele's mother, Mrs. Lundeen; Mrs. Chase, sr., mother of Captain Chase; Mrs. Page, Mrs. Jackson's mother; Mrs. Horace B. Day, mother of Lieutenant Day, and Mrs. Harmon, mother of Captain Harmon.

Col. and Mrs. Munroe have had Miss Wober as house guest for the past week. Colonel Munroe's sister, Mrs. John F. Tinsley, and Miss Larkin, of Worcester, Mass., arrived on the Panama Sunday to pay Col. and Mrs. Munroe a short visit at Panama Arsenal. Mrs. Munroe had a number of friends in for cards and tea to meet her house guests.

Capt. and Mrs. Middleton have as house guests at Corozal the mother, sister and aunt of Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Moffatt, Mrs. Tayne and Miss Tayne, of Indiana, and Miss Windisch, of Cincinnati. Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse and the Misses Jessie and Harriette Morse, of Gatun, were dinner guests of Ensign Michael Criss at dinner on board the S.S. Nevada on Tuesday.

Col. and Mrs. Munroe's guests, Mrs. Tinsley and Miss Larkin, are returning to the States on the Panama on Monday. Col. and Mrs. Garrard had three tables of bridge for the Munroe's guests on Wednesday evening. Col. and Mrs. Munroe, Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner, Major and Mrs. Goldthwaite, Mrs. Tinsley, Miss Williams, Miss Larkin, Colonel Berry and Mr. Sill played. Miss Walker, house guest of Major and Mrs. Beukema, leave for the States on Monday. Major Strauss, guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Reifkohl, is going on Monday also.

Dr. and Mrs. Franklin Martin were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Fisher on Wednesday and Mr. and Mrs. Clear. Doctors were asked to meet them were Dr. Grubbs, Dr. Ehrhart and Major Bock. Col. and Mrs. Tate entertained at dinner Wednesday in honor of the house guests of the American Minister, Mr. and Mrs. Whitley. Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Weinman, Mrs. Chase W. Kennedy entertained several tables of bridge Thursday morning. Col. and Mrs. Steele, of Fort Amador, entertained at dinner Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Bunker at Amador were hosts of a dinner of eight covers before the hop. Mrs. Hoskins was hostess for the Amador card club this week.

Col. and Mrs. Brabson were hosts at a supper at Amador on Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Capt. and Mrs. Sperry,



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Miss Williams, Miss Brabson and Lieutenant Zerbe. Col. and Mrs. Tate, who have been stationed at Corozal for the past two years, are leaving for the States the 16th. Major and Mrs. George M. Parker entertained at dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Morse, of Minneapolis, and Major and Mrs. McGhee.

Gatun, Canal Zone, March 15, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. Hamilton entertained for an all-day outing trip up the Chenara River on Saturday. Judge and Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Aycock and Miss Berry, of Washington, Col. and Mrs. Munroe and Mrs. Tinsley and Miss Larkin, of Worcester, Mass. Mrs. Breyfogle and Mrs. Vreeland gave a dinner Saturday at the Tivoli and afterwards a box party at the National Theater to the English players in "The Counsel for the Defense." Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Jorge Boyd and Major and Mrs. Goldthwaite.

Capt. and Mrs. Sperry were hosts for a Sunday supper at Amador and entertained Col. and Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Hill, Col. and Mrs. Garrard and Miss Williams.

Col. and Mrs. Hamilton, of Quarry Heights, entertained at dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Lundeen, Judge and Mrs. Fenille and Col. and Mrs. Fisher. Captain Dickson has been transferred from Fort Sherman to Fort De Lesseps. Mrs. Bacon and Miss Williams are on a visit to Major and Mrs. Phillips, at Fort Sherman. Among the new arrivals at Fort Sherman are Capt. and Mrs. Green, who arrived a few days ago on the transport Santa Leonora. Mrs. Luther N. Johnson, of Camp Gaillard, entertained at a miscellaneous shower in honor of Mrs. F. C. Milner on Monday.

Mrs. H. E. Storms, of Camp Gaillard, entertained at tea on Wednesday in honor of Lieutenant Storms' mother and sister, Mrs. H. B. Storms and Miss Isabelle Storms, of Rutherford, N.J. The guests were Mesdames C. R. Pollack, Edward Easton, A. E. Clower, J. W. Meek, S. S. Meek, H. H. Golding, of Camp Empire; Mrs. William W. Robertson, of Balboa, and all the ladies of the post. Mrs. S. S. Meek, of Camp Empire, entertained at a luncheon on Thursday for Mrs. E. A. Melms. Her guests were Mrs. J. W. Meek, of Chicago; Mrs. Robert O. Ragsdale; Mrs. Robert W. Brown, and the Misses Murphy and Melms.

Mrs. E. A. Melms entertained on Friday for Mrs. H. B. Storms and Miss Isabelle Storms, Mrs. J. W. Meek, and Miss Winifred Murphy, of St. Paul, Minn. Other guests were Mesdames Robert O. Ragsdale, H. E. Storms and S. S. Meek. Mrs. Robert W. Brown, of Camp Gaillard, was hostess at a luncheon on Monday for Mesdames H. B. Storms, H. E. Storms, E. E. Aldridge and E. A. Melms and Miss Isabelle Storms.

Mrs. Chase, of Fort Amador, entertained at tea in honor of Mrs. Chase, sr., who is the guest of Mrs. Chase, jr. Major Gen. Chase W. Kennedy, department commander, returned from the States on Sunday. Col. C. S. Riché, C.E., has returned from leave and assumed his duties as department engineer. Col. Clarence B. Day, Q.M.C., has been ordered to the Panama Canal Department for duty as zone storage officer. Leave for two months has been granted to Capt. Geoffrey M. O'Connell, of Fort Amador, effective March 1. Lieut. Alan Grant Paine, of camp at Gatun, has been granted one and

one-half months' leave. He and Mrs. Paine leave for the States this week on the Northern Pacific. They will visit their parents in Spokane, Wash.

Mrs. Malsbury entertained at bridge Friday morning in Mrs. Tate's honor. The guests were Mesdames Kennedy, Wright, Kintner, Goldthwaite, Garrard, Hamilton, Heald, Clear, Ruan, Bunker and Miss Williams. Mrs. Gibbon, sister of Major Connolly, of Fort Amador, entertained in honor of Mrs. Lundeen on Thursday at the Tivoli Hotel.

PORTO RICO NOTES.

Post of San Juan, Porto Rico, March 20, 1920.

Our football season closed Feb. 28, Company C winning the cup. The most exciting game of the year was the one between the regimental team and one composed of young college civilians of San Juan. The regimental team won, 5-0.

Col. F. E. Harris, I.G. Dept., stationed at Governors Island, has been here making the annual inspection of this post and Henry Barracks, at Cayey. He is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Jarvis and will leave for the States this week on the Northern Pacific. Major and Mrs. Field entertained at a dinner in honor of Colonel Harris and afterwards bridge was enjoyed by the guests. Col. and Mrs. Jarvis, Colonel Harris and Mrs. Russell have returned from a trip around the island, having visited many of the towns and cities. They were guests for a day of Mr. and Mrs. Farnum, of New York, at Fipardo, and were shown through the sugar central in which Mr. Farnum is interested.

Major and Mrs. Haines entertained at dinner at the Conado-Vanderbilt Hotel for fourteen guests. Major General Kennedy and aid, Lieutenant Duncan, were passengers on the last transport from Panama, en route to Washington for a short stay. Col. and Mrs. Jarvis entertained at dinner for them and the next day they took the trip across the island.

Capt. and Mrs. de Hostos entertained some friends at a box party at the Municipal Theater recently. Colonel Ashford, Medical Corps, who has been ordered here for work in connection with tropical diseases, arrived on the last boat. He and Mrs. Ashford are now settled in the home which they bought when they were stationed here before.

Dr. and Mrs. Baxter, parents of Major Baxter, left on the last trip of the Brazos for their home in Boston. They will be greatly missed by the many friends they made here. Mrs. Haines and Mrs. Thorne both entertained at cards in honor of Mrs. Baxter before her departure. Major and Mrs. Baxter gave a dinner at their quarters near El Morro in honor of Dr. Baxter's birthday. They also entertained at a golf breakfast on Sunday. Mrs. Jarvis has held several more informal "at homes" at "Casa Blanca" for friends and visitors to San Juan. Not many tourists are arriving now and the people from the States who have been spending the winter here are gradually leaving, as the season for traveling in the tropics will soon be over.

Father Vassalle, regimental chaplain, is quite ill, but his many friends are hoping for a speedy recovery. Capt. Louis

(Continued on next page.)

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(Continued from preceding page.)

and Felix Emmanuelli and Lieut. Carlos Lopez, ordered to Washington on temporary duty, will leave on the next transport. Lieut. J. H. Font, Med. Corps, arrived recently for station here.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Feb. 9, 1920.

Little Eloise Fritchie, small daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Fritchie, met with a very serious accident three weeks ago, suffering a fractured skull.

Mrs. S. A. Small, bride of Lieutenant Small, 17th Cav., arrived on the last boat and they are now at home on Cavalry circle. Mrs. J. M. Moore, jr., was hostess at the bridge club on Wednesday. The players were Mesdames Holmes, Stroth, Bub, Augur, Glund, Truscott, Tabor, Thompson, Barnhart, Miss Nolan and Miss Murray.

On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Barnhart were hosts at bridge for Col. and Mesdames Hartman, Dashiell and Garrard, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Drollinger, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Milton, Misses Nolan and Milton, Capt. and Mesdames Ryder, Bonsteel, Augur, Thompson, Bub and Stroth, Lieut. and Mesdames Moore, Truscott and Holmes, Chaplain and Mrs. Longbrake, Mrs. Wilder and Lieutenants Cameron and Powers.

Capt. and Mrs. D. A. Stroth entertained with a bridge-dinner on Saturday at the Infantry club for Capt. and Mesdames Leon E. Ryder, P. T. Bonsteel, C. B. Bub, G. D. Thompson, F. H. Barnhart, Chaplain and Mrs. Longbrake, Messrs. John Macaulay, Edward Wooten and Thomas Abel.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Feb. 16, 1920.

Lieut. and Mrs. John M. Moore entertained at bridge Monday for Col. and Mrs. J. D. L. Hartman, Capt. and Mesdames F. H. Barnhart, Douglas Thompson, Donald Stroth, Charles B. Bub, Lieut. and Mrs. Max D. Holmes and Mrs. Wilder. Capt. and Mrs. F. T. Bonsteel entertained informally at bridge on Tuesday evening for Capt. and Mesdames Wilder, Bub, Thompson, Stroth and Barnhart, and Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes.

Miss Blanche Nolan was hostess at the bridge club on Wednesday. The players included Mesdames Ryder, Bonsteel, Holmes, Bub, Stroth, Glund, Tabor, Truscott, Thompson, Plummer, Barnhart, and Miss Lyle Murray. Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Barnhart were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Douglas Thompson on Wednesday.

A Valentine party was given by Col. and Mrs. William Dashiell on Wednesday. Bridge was played. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Hoyt, Capt. and Mesdames Frederick Glund, Leon Ryder, C. J. Wilder, F. T. Bonsteel, C. Walton, Donald Stroth, C. B. Bub, W. B. Augur, F. H. Barnhart, Lieut. and Mesdames John M. Moore, Nye, Max D. Holmes, and Miss Nolan. First prizes were awarded Mrs. Moore and Captain Wilder, and consolation prizes were given to Mrs. Thompson and Colonel Hoyt. Delicious refreshments were served at the conclusion of bridge.

Sunday morning a very interesting polo game was played between the first and second teams of the 17th Cavalry. Sunday afternoon several parties honored to Haleiwa for a picnic and swim, among them being Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. M. Milton, Capt. and Mesdames Stroth, Augur, Thompson and Bub. Mrs. Oliver P. Newman, mother of Capt. Gilbert Bixby, 17th Cav., and Mrs. Heron, mother of Capt. Gordon Heron, are recent arrivals in the garrison. Mrs. Newman is at present the guest of Major and Mrs. David Blakeleek.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., March 3, 1920.

A bridge party was given by Capt. and Mrs. Douglas Thompson on Monday evening for Capt. and Mesdames F. T. Bonsteel, C. B. Bub, C. J. Wilder, F. H. Barnhart and Donald Stroth, Lieut. and Mesdames M. D. Holmes and J. M. Moore.

In honor of their house guests, Col. and Mrs. Fowler, Chaplain and Mrs. George Longbrake entertained with an attractive bridge party at the Cavalry Club on Wednesday evening. Rubbers were played and table prizes were given to the following who held high scores: Mesdames Plummer, Ryder, Forbes, Augur, Milton, Fowler, Macaulay, Colonels Fowler and Milton, and Captain Bub.

The bridge club met on Wednesday at the quarters of Mrs. Douglas Thompson. The players included Mesdames Moore, Ryder, Bonsteel, Stroth, Bub, Truscott, Barnhart, Holmes, Koehler, Newman, Glund, Miss Murray, Miss Nolan and Miss Berry. Friday afternoon Mrs. Lucien Truscott was hostess at bridge for Mesdames Milton, Dashiell, Longbrake, Tabor, Fowler, Holmes, Bub, Stroth, Plummer, Thompson, Miss Murray and Miss Nancy Milton. Mrs. Williams joined for tea.

Capt. Arthur Harrington returned from leave on the last transport and is again in command of the Machine Gun Troop. In honor of Mrs. Newman and Mrs. Heron, Mrs. David Blakeleek entertained with a tea on Feb. 16. Mesdames Augur, Bub, Moore and Barnhart assisted during the afternoon and Miss Blanche Nolan and Miss Katherine Wilder presided at the punch table. Capt. and Mrs. Donald Stroth entertained with a bridge party the same evening for Capt. and Mesdames Ryder, Augur, Barnhart, Thompson, Hoyt, Lieut. and Mesdames Elwood Nye and John M. Moore and Miss Nolan.

Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Tabor gave a bridge at the 17th Cavalry officers' club Feb. 17. Miss Blanche Nolan and Lieutenant Plummer held high scores. Master George Hartman, younger son of Col. and Mrs. Hartman, has improved rapidly following an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Leon Ryder was hostess at the Wednesday bridge club this week. The players were Mesdames Plummer, Bub, Holmes, Mueller, Truscott, Barnhart and Miss Nolan.

The people in the garrison have extended their sympathy to

Mrs. Hartman upon the death of her mother, Mrs. Ward, who was well known in Army circles.

Mr. John Macaulay on Feb. 21 served a Chinese dinner to twenty guests. The house was decorated for the occasion and a merry time was had when the guests tried to handle chop sticks. After dinner bridge was played. The guests included Col. and Mesdames Garrard, Milton, Yanda, Drollinger, Capt. C. S. Hoyt, Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Augur, Miss Lyle Murray, Miss Nancy Milton, Capt. Arthur Harrington, Miss Mary Milton and Mr. Edward Wooten.

Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Glund were hosts at bridge at the Infantry Club on Feb. 23 for Col. and Mesdames Dashiell and Fowler, Chaplain and Mrs. George Longbrake, Capt. and Mesdames Farmer, Augur, Wilder, Thompson, Boyd, Duca, Stroth, Ryder, Lieut. and Mesdames Moore, Nye, Foyler, Shannon, Stone, Miss Blanche Austin and Mrs. Corby.

Every Monday evening Col. and Mrs. Clayton hold a meeting for the medical officers and their wives who are stationed here. The officers spend the evening reading and discussing the various medical affairs, while Mrs. Clayton entertains the wives. On Feb. 25 little Miss Barbara Milton celebrated the anniversary of her second birthday by inviting a number of her little friends in for an enjoyable party. After an hour or so of play they were all led into the dining room, where all kinds of goodies awaited them. Those present were Virginia Ryder, Dorothy Bonsteel, Imogene Stroth, Jane Wilder, Jean Blakeleek, Peggy Fisher, Maida Barnhart, Kathleen Nye, Peggy Hoyt, Douglas Holmes and Donald Tabor.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. Plummer entertained Feb. 25 for Col. and Mrs. Fowler, Chaplain and Mrs. Longbrake and Lieut. and Mrs. Tabor. Bridge was played. Col. and Mrs. William Dashiell entertained at dinner that evening for Colonel Elmore, who is here on an inspection trip, Col. J. D. L. Hartman and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. G. Koehler. On Feb. 26 the bridge club met at Mrs. Donald Stroth's quarters. The players were Mesdames Ryder, Moore, Wilder, Holmes, Bub, Truscott, Thompson, Bonsteel, Longbrake, Fowler, Barnhart and Miss Nolan.

Mrs. Charles Hoyt, who was seriously ill for several days, is improving gradually. Col. J. D. L. Hartman had Colonel Elmore as his dinner guest Feb. 26. After dinner Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Augur joined them in a few rubbers of bridge. The same evening Lieut. and Mrs. John M. Moore entertained at a bridge party for Capt. and Mrs. John Howard, Capt. and Mrs. D. Thompson and Lieut. and Mrs. Lucien Truscott.

Capt. and Mrs. Milton Fisher were hosts at dinner Feb. 26 for Col. and Mrs. A. M. Milton, Capt. Gordon Heron, Miss Nancy Milton, Mrs. Heron, Miss Mary Milton and Capt. and Mrs. Glund. Capt. and Mrs. Leigh Zerbee have as their guests the parents of Captain Zerbee, who expect to remain here about a month.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 941-3.

AWARDS OF DECORATIONS.

G.O. 10, Feb. 12, 1920, War Dept.

Announces awards of Distinguished Service Crosses and Medals to officers and enlisted men of the Army and some civilians in the employ of the Army, and also some posthumous awards of D.S.C. The awards of the D.S.C. include the following:

Distinguished Service Cross.

Major Gen. John L. Hines, 1st Inf. Brigade, 1st Div. For extraordinary heroism in action near Berry-le-Sec, France, July 21, 1918. At a critical time during the battle southwest of Soissons, when liaison had been broken between the 16th Infantry and 26th Infantry, and repeated efforts to re-establish it had failed, General Hines, then in command of the 1st Infantry Brigade, personally went through terrific artillery fire to the front lines of the 16th Infantry, located its left flank, and, walking in front of the lines, encouraged the troops by his example of fearlessness and disregard of danger. He then succeeded in finding the right forward elements of the 26th Infantry and directed the linking up of the two regiments, thereby enabling the operations to be pushed forward successfully.

Capt. Marion H. Cardwell, 58th Inf. For extraordinary heroism in action near Chevillon, France, July 18, 1918.

Major William J. Potter, formerly commanding officer, Company C, 361st Inf. For extraordinary heroism in action near Eclafontaine, France, Sept. 28, 1918.

Capt. Abner H. Platt, formerly commanding officer, Company C, 106th M.G. Battalion. For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Souplet, France, Oct. 17, 1918.

First Lieut. Reynolds C. Moorhead, 324th Inf. For extraordinary heroism in action in the Bois de Manheuelles, France, Nov. 9, 1918.

Distinguished Service Medal.

Col. John H. Wigmore, J.A., discharged, James S. Easby-Smith, J.A., and Charles B. Warren, J.A., discharged. Each for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in connection with the administration of the Selective Service Law during the war.

Col. Edward G. Shannon, Inf., U.S.A. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as C.O. of the 114th Infantry, proving himself a forceful and capable military leader.

BULLETIN 5, FEB. 28, 1920, WAR DEPT.

Publishes instructions previously published in War Department numbered circulars for the month of February, 1920, relating to the following subjects: Use of finished products made in vocational training schools; payment of enlisted men as provided by Act of Congress approved July 11, 1918, and use of public animals for polo.

CRITICISMS CONCERNING CERTAIN SOCIAL OFFENSES.

Circular 117, March 24, 1920, War Dept.

1. The War Department has a responsibility to protect the self-respecting personnel of the Army from the unfavorable criticism resulting from the conduct of some few men, who have offended against the social standards demanded by public opinion.

2. The Army desires to maintain cordial relations with the civilian population and to merit its esteem. Commanders will take all action in their power to prevent practices which adversely affect that policy. Cases which in their opinion require the discharge of enlisted men should be forwarded for the decision of the Secretary of War, under the provisions of Par. 139, Army Regulations.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

RE-ENLISTMENT IN VARIOUS SERVICES.

Cir. 118, March 24, 1920, War Dept.

1. Instructions from The Adjutant General of the Army closing enlistments and re-enlistments for a particular arm or staff corps will not be construed as prohibiting the re-enlistment of a soldier to fill his own vacancy, provided he re-enlists the day following discharge and providing further that compliance is had as to period of enlistment and other requirements as covered in current instructions for those services.


The circular also gives instructions for notations on enlistment records, and then goes on to say: "Every effort on the part of personnel at the place of enlistment of applicants will be made to induce applicants to enlist for the assignment for which they were originally accepted. A strict application of this principle results in full benefits being received by the camp or organization recruiting parties who originally may have secured the applicant. Departures from this principle should be made only when recruits would otherwise be lost entirely to the Service."

APPLICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT, REGULAR ARMY.

Cir. 119, March 24, 1920, War Dept.

1. The War Department has on file a large number of approved applications, submitted during demobilization, of officers who served during the emergency and who desire permanent appointment in the Army under the provisions of Army reorganization legislation. No further action on the

"CIRCLE A"



Ginger Ale

THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF GINGER ALES, BUT ONLY ONE BEST

part of such applicants is necessary to insure consideration of their applications at the proper time.

2. Emergency officers or former emergency officers who have not now approved applications on file in the War Department and who desire to make application, should do so without delay. So much of Par. 12, Cir. 420, War Dept., 1919 (discharge of officers holding emergency commissions), as conflicts herewith is rescinded.

3. Applications will be submitted on Form No. 739, A.G.O., and for persons now in the military service will be forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army through military channels with recommendations. Applications of persons not in the military service will be mailed direct to The Adjutant General of the Army.

4. Application blanks, Form No. 739, A.G.O., may be obtained upon request at the headquarters of any divisional camp, at the headquarters of each military department or from The Adjutant General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

ENLISTMENTS IN ORDANCE DEPARTMENT.

Cir. 122, March 27, 1920, War Dept.

1. Enlistments and re-enlistments for one-year periods in the Ordnance Department are hereby authorized. Previous service will not be a requisite for such enlistment. The quota of enlistments under this authority is 450.

2. Cir. 79, War Dept., 1920 (Discontinuance of enlistments for one-year periods), is amended accordingly.

G.O. 14, MARCH 25, 1920, CENTRAL DEPT.

Under the provisions of Par. 196, Army Regulations, the undersigned assumes temporary command of the Central Department.

GEORGE BELL, JR., Major General, U.S. Army.

RETIREMENT OF A NON-COM. OFFICER.

G.O. 1, March 24, 1920, Jackson Barracks, La.

1. Upon completion of thirty years, four months and seventeen days of active service, and in compliance with instructions contained in Par. 5, S.O. No. 67-E, W.D., dated March 20, 1920, Sergt. Joseph J. Barnett, 2d Co., Coast Art. Corps, is hereby placed on the retired list of the Army, effective March 24, 1920, and he will proceed to his home at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

It is with mingled feelings of pleasure and sorrow that the commanding officer announces the retirement of Sergeant Barnett. Pleasure in that he knows Sergeant Barnett is leaving active duty for the pleasures of civil life, which pleasure he has earned by long, honest and faithful service. Sorrow in that the garrison is losing an excellent soldier whose life has been an example to other men; losing a soldier whose presence will be missed.

The commanding officer knows he speaks for each and every officer and enlisted man of this garrison when he wishes for Sergeant Barnett a long and happy life in his new environment.

By order of Colonel Pearce:

GEORGE L. WERTENBAKER, Capt., C.A.C., Adjutant.

G.O. 9, FEB. 3, 1920, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

1.—The Headquarters, Headquarters Company, and 1st Battalion, 4th Philippine Infantry (Provisional), will be relieved from duty at Cuartel de Espana, Manila, and will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for station.

2.—The detachment, 27th Inf., now at Camp Thomas H. Barry, Manila, will take station at Cuartel de Espana, Manila, upon departure of the detachment of the 4th Philippine Inf. (Provisional) from that post.

G.O. 11, FEB. 6, 1920, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

The Headquarters and the 13th Battalion, Philippine Scouts, are relieved from duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and to Paltit-Barracks, Mindanao, for station, relieving Companies E and F, 1st Philippine Infantry (Provisional), which will then proceed to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for station.

RESIGNATIONS.

Resignation by Lieut. Col. E. H. Kerr, Q.M.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted for the good of the Service. (March 25, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. J. K. Cowan, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted April 30. (March 27, War D.)

Resignation by H. Y. Stebbins, F.A., as temporary captain and provisional first lieutenant is accepted. (March 27, War D.)

Resignation by M. W. Thornburg, C.A.C., of his commissions as temporary captain and as first lieutenant (Regular Army) is accepted. (March 29, War D.)

Resignation by V. H. Bridgman, jr., F.A., as temporary captain and as first lieutenant (Regular Army) is accepted. (March 29, War D.)

Resignation of G. Lykes as temporary captain, Military Police Corps, and as first lieutenant, Cav. Reg. Army, is accepted April 12. (March 29, War D.)

Resignation by C. H. Springer, O.E., as temporary captain and provisional first lieutenant is accepted. (March 29, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. F. H. Reynolds, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted April 5. (March 29, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. R. M. Eichelsdoerfer, Cav., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (March 27, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. O. S. Babbitt, C.A.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (March 25, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. J. A. Taylor, C.A.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted April 15, 1920. (March 25, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. B. M. Barclaw, Inf., as

an officer of the Army is accepted. (March 25, War D.)
The resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. E. L. Dittmer, Inf.,
as an officer of the Army is accepted. (March 27, War D.)
Resignation by 1st Lieut. S. C. Robertson, Inf., as an
officer of the Army is accepted April 5. (March 27, War D.)

THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on an earlier page.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers March 24, 1920.

Capt. P. N. Olmstead to command U.S.S. Vermont.
Capt. S. E. Moses to command U.S.S. Nebraska.
Comdr. C. A. Jones to conn. f.o. U.S. Tennessee and on
board as engr. off. when commissioned; additional duty indus-
trial department, conn. f.o. U.S.S. Tennessee.
Lieut. Comdr. V. N. Bieg to duty conn. Nav. Dirigible R-38,
London, Eng., and on board as engr. off. when commissioned.
Lieut. (j.g.) H. W. Neely to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bulmer and on
board when commissioned.
Lieut. (j.g.) E. F. Ney to Submarine Div. One.
Lieut. W. D. Bungert to command U.S.S. L-8.
Lieut. (j.g.) P. W. Buzby to duty Submarine Div. 1.
Mach. Albert J. Claussen to U.S.S. Idaho.
Lieut. W. F. Dietrich to U.S.S. Greer.
Comdr. C. W. Eliason (S.C.) to aid on staff Rear Admiral
Edward Simpson and fleet off. Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. (j.g.) E. W. Foster (Chap. Corps) to duty Submarine
Div. One.
Lieut. H. F. Hans to U.S.S. Niagara as exec. ff.
Lieut. F. M. Mail to U.S.S. Champlain as exec. off.
Ensign P. Monsar to U.S.S. Chester.
Lieut. (j.g.) E. H. Powell to U.S.S. Harding as engr. off.
Lieut. F. A. Smith to U.S.S. Tacoma.
Lieut. J. H. Sprague to command U.S.S. L-11.
Bttn. J. H. Suchy to Submarine Div. One.
Lieut. (j.g.) A. D. Urquhart (S.C.) to U.S.S. Hancock as
asst. to supply off.; to duty as supply off. on one of German
vessels being taken over by U.S.
Ch. Bttn. I. L. Williams to U.S.S. Ortolan.
Lieut. (j.g.) V. H. Starkweather to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Trinity
and on board when commissioned.
Mach. A. J. Augustenborg to U.S.S. Idaho.
Mach. J. O. Bennett to Submarine Div. One.
A.P. Clerk C. C. McDougall to Submarine Div. One as
asst. to supply off.

Orders Issued to Officers March 25, 1920.

Comdr. L. H. Maxfield reported from U.S. connection R-38
assigned Hqrs., London.
Lieut. Comdr. Horatio J. Peirce to U.S.S. Pittsburgh.
Lieut. R. G. Penoyer reported from U.S. connection R-38
assigned Hqrs., London.
Ensign G. G. Skinner to U.S.S. Chandler.
Ensign C. L. Tyler to U.S.S. Chandler.
Comdr. R. D. Weyerbacher (C.C.) reported from U.S. con-
nection R-38, assigned temp. duty Hqrs., London.
Ensign C. H. Jones, High Commission, Turkey, to U.S.S.
Bridle.
Lieut. W. D. Baker to duty Submarine Div. Five as engr.
and repair off.
Ensign J. S. Borkoski to U.S.S. Hart as engr. off.
Lieut. B. W. Gaines (M.C.) to Marine Recruiting Station,
Detroit, Mich.
Gunn. B. F. Garrison to U.S.S. Utah.
Gunn. H. H. Blevins to U.S.S. Alert.
Bttn. W. B. Horton to U.S.S. Conestoga.
Bttn. H. V. Kelly to U.S.S. Rappahannock.
Lieut. T. E. Kelley (Con. Corps) to Navy Yard, Mare
Island, Calif., Hull Division.
Gunn. E. F. Leonhardt to U.S.S. Rizal.
Ensign W. T. McMahon to U.S.S. Brooklyn.
Lieut. (j.g.) R. S. Smith, jr., to U.S.S. H-9.
Ensign W. A. P. Thompson to U.S.S. Cleveland.
Lieut. (j.g.) H. J. Wicker to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-6 and on
board when commissioned.
Lieut. (j.g.) (T) (R.F.) L. P. Harris to U.S.S. Panther.
Lieut. (j.g.) (T) (N.L.) R. E. Hunter to U.S.S. Panther.
Mach. I. M. Page to U.S.S. Minnesota, additional duty
U.S.S. Warbler.
Ch. Mach. J. A. Peckham to U.S.S. Black Hawk.
Gunn. J. P. Richardson to duty under Pacific Coast Commu-
nication Superintendent, San Francisco, Calif.

Orders Issued to Officers March 26, 1920.

Comdr. B. Dutton to duty ex-German battleship Ostfriesland
as ex. off.
Lieut. Comdr. R. Pfaff to U.S.S. Sinclair as ex. off.
Lieut. Comdr. H. L. Beach (S.C.) to U.S.S. Fulton addl.
duty supply off., Submarine Base, New London, Conn., and
submarine attached thereto.
Lieut. Comdr. S. B. Robinson to ex-German battleship Ost-
friesland as navigator.
Lieut. Comdr. E. P. A. Simpson to ex-German battleship
Ostfriesland as senior asst. engineer.
Lieut. J. C. Tyler to U.S.S. Kansas.
Lieut. D. Wait to ex-German battleship Ostfriesland.
Ensign M. M. Weisman to U.S.S. Minnesota.
Lieut. (j.g.) C. Yeager to duty bringing ex-German vessels
to United States.
Lieut. S. L. Jeffrey to Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S.C.
Lieut. Comdr. S. A. Clement to U.S.S. Arizona as navigator.
Lieut. R. B. Crichton to duty ex-German battleship Ostfries-
land.
Ensign D. R. Curry to U.S.S. Baker.
Lieut. J. B. Daniels (S.C.) to U.S.S. New Hampshire as
supply off.
Bttn. H. J. Price to U.S.S. Wyoming.
Bttn. L. Frommer to U.S.S. Tadousac.
Ensign A. J. Herold to U.S.S. L-10.
Gunn. J. R. Kelley to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-7 and on board when
commd.
Lieut. M. T. Kinne to U.S.S. Walker.
Lieut. S. W. Kirlind to U.S.S. Lea as ex. off.
Gunn. M. Koch to Submarine Div. 1.
Lieut. F. J. Low to Submarine Div. 5 as torpedo off. addl.
duty charge Torpedo Testing Barge 3.
Bttn. John A. Nelson to U.S.S. Camden.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. J. Carroll (S.C.) to U.S.S. New Hampshire
as asst. to supply off.

Orders Issued to Officers March 27, 1920.

Lieut. A. H. Bateman to U.S.S. N-3.
Ensign C. C. Chamption to U.S.S. Olympia.
Lieut. T. P. Clark to duty Naval Observatory, Washington.
Lieut. (j.g.) L. Dancer (Sup. Corps) to U.S.S. Vixen as
sup. off.
Lieut. E. E. Dockery (Med. Corps) to rifle range, Virginia
Beach, Va.
Lieut. R. M. Fortson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Parrott and on
board as exec. off. when commd.
Gunn. H. H. Hendrickson to U.S.S. O-10.
Gunn. J. Jensen to U.S.S. O-6.
Lieut. J. B. Kneip to U.S.S. Cleveland.
Lieut. M. S. Mathias (Med. Corps) to U.S.S. Sacramento.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. L. Norvell to U.S.S. Eagle 22 as exec. off.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. Sheen to U.S.S. Eagle 57 as exec. off.
Pay Clerk E. S. Adriance to U.S.S. Cuyama with sup. off.

NAVY G.C.M. CASES.

Gunner Henry J. Schafer, U.S.N., was found guilty by a
G.C.M., aboard the U.S.S. St. Louis Nov. 17, 1919, of drunken-
ness on duty and of conduct to the prejudice of good order
and discipline. The dismissal was approved Jan. 5, 1920.
(C.M.O. 28, Jan. 21, 1920, N.D.)
Carpenter (T) Jeremiah A. Kennedy, U.S.N., was found
guilty by a G.C.M. on board the U.S.S. St. Louis, Nov. 19,
1919, of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline
and was sentenced to dismissal. The sentence was confirmed
Jan. 13, 1920. (C.M.O. 27, Jan. 21, 1920, N.D.)
Gunner (T) Leslie B. Dustin, U.S.N., was found guilty
by a G.C.M. at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., Nov. 29, 1919,
of absence from duty and station without leave, and was sen-
tenced to be restricted to the limits of his ship or station for
three months and to lose \$25 per month of his pay for six
months. In view of his previous excellent record that part of

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economical. Send 4 cents for trial size.

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the sentence relating to restriction to his ship or station was
remitted. (C.M.O. 25, Jan. 17, 1920, N.D.)

Gunner (T) David E. Duff, U.S.N., was found guilty by a
G.C.M. on board the U.S.S. New Orleans, Nov. 6, 1919, of con-
duct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and was
sentenced to be dismissed the Service. On account of his un-
questionable previous good character the court recommended
him to clemency, and the sentence was mitigated to the loss of
\$50 a month for six months. (C.M.O. 32, Jan. 27, 1920, N.D.)

Machinist (T) W. T. Hamilton, U.S.N., found guilty by a
G.C.M. on board the U.S.S. St. Louis of gambling and conduct
to the prejudice of good order and discipline, was sentenced
to dismissal. The sentence was approved Jan. 13, 1920.
(C.M.O. 29, Jan. 29, 1920, N.D.)

Second Lieut. Cornelius S. Lynch, U.S.M.C., was tried by
G.C.M. on Nov. 25, 1919, at San Pedro de Macoris, D.R., and
found guilty of drunkenness and conduct to the prejudice of
good order and discipline. He was sentenced to be dismissed
the Service. The court made a unanimous recommendation
to clemency. "In view of the long and meritorious service of
the accused and his exceptional service in the United States
Forces in France." On Feb. 2 the Major General Command-
ant, in view of the fact that Lieutenant Lynch served most
gallantly with the 4th Brigade of Marines in France in prac-
tically all its actions against the enemy; that he was twice
wounded; that he received the Croix de Guerre and was
recommended for the D.S.O. and for the Medaille Militaire;
and, further, of the fact that members of the G.C.M. in this
case made a unanimous recommendation for clemency, recom-
mended that the sentence of dismissal in his case be mitigated
to a forfeiture of \$50 per month of his pay for four months.
The Acting Secretary of the Navy approved the foregoing
recommendation of the Major General Commandant, U.S.M.C.,
Feb. 4, 1920. (C.M.O. 40, Feb. 13, 1920, Navy D.)

Lieut. (j.g.) Joseph S. Ives, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M.

on Dec. 22, 1919, on board the U.S.S. Utah and found guilty
of drunkenness and using obscene and abusive language. He
was sentenced to be placed at the foot of the list of temporary
lieutenants (j.g.), of present date, there to remain until he
shall have lost 200 numbers in his temporary grade of lieuten-
ant (j.g.), and to lose 200 numbers in his permanent grade
of ensign. The sentence was approved on Dec. 30, 1919.
(C.M.O. 33, Jan. 28, 1920, Navy D.)

Ensign Elmer S. Rodenbaugh, U.S.N.R.F., was acquitted by
a G.C.M. on board the U.S.S. Arkansas on Oct. 20, 1919, of
drunkenness and conduct to the prejudice of good order and
discipline. On Dec. 2 the reviewing authority returned the
record to the court for the purpose of reconsidering the finding
and acquittal. The court decided to adhere to its former find-
ings and acquittal on the ground that there was a reasonable
doubt as to the condition of the accused, and also that there was
a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused. The review-
ing authority in reviewing the proceedings said, among other
things, that it seems incomprehensible in view of the testimony
how the members of the court could have rendered an acquittal,
and he disapproved the findings and acquittal, and ordered the
release of Ensign Rodenbaugh and his restoration to duty.
The J.A.G. of the Navy was of the opinion that the findings
and acquittal were legal. (C.M.O. 38, Feb. 5, 1920, N.D.)

Lieut. Comdr. Lawrence Jacobsen, U.S.N.R.F., was found
guilty by a G.C.M. on June 30, 1919, at Cardiff, Wales, of
embezzlement. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service.
The Judge Advocate General of the Navy in reviewing the pro-
ceedings stated that they were illegal and recommended that
the sentence be set aside. The Secretary of the Navy approved
the recommendation of the J.A.G. (C.M.O. 36, Feb. 3, 1920,
N.D.)

Lieut. (j.g.) Clyde E. Williams, Supply Corps, U.S.N., was
acquitted by a G.C.M. at Mare Island, Calif., Jan. 8, 1920,
of a charge of drunkenness on duty. The acquittal was ap-
proved Feb. 16, 1920. (C.M.O. 42, Feb. 20, 1920, N.D.)



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AIR SERVICE NOTES.

Aerial Navigation Map.

Capt. Calvin E. Griffin, Engrs., in addition to his other duties, will report in person to the Director of Air Service for three weeks' period of temporary duty in connection with the preparation of an experimental aerial navigation map between Washington, D.C., and Dayton, Ohio.

Air Service Sells Planes and Engines.

Figures issued by the War Department under date of March 6 show that for the period Nov. 11, 1918, to Feb. 27, 1920, the Air Service has sold 2,997 airplanes without engines. The approximate cost of these planes was \$14,949,850, and they were sold for a total of \$1,343,963. The nearest approach to the approximate cost price of one of these groups of airplanes sold was in the case of the twenty-six of the L.W.F. (with engine) type, which cost \$327,600 and was sold for \$321,000. Seven unserviceable planes without engines were sold for \$1,650, these planes being considered, in the main, scrap material. Sixteen planes and 214 engines were transferred to the Navy or Post Office Department, and eleven foreign engines were sold to schools. The Air Service also sold

4,915 engines that cost approximately \$10,733,875 for a total of \$2,083,618. Fifty-one unserviceable engines, practically scrap, were sold for \$9,851.

Kite Balloons Towed at High Speed.

Tests made recently at the Navy air station, Pensacola, Fla., with kite balloons anchored to Eagle boats proved highly satisfactory. The experiment of hauling down the balloon to the deck with the ship making a speed of fourteen knots was accomplished without difficulty. During the tests on shore with a kite balloon at an altitude of 500 feet in a high wind, the balloon had its stabilizer carried away, but while swinging through an arc of some 200 feet the three parachutes attached to the basket opened, and these acted as tail cups, bringing the balloon into a safe riding position. This accident developed a new idea in balloon control, and it is considered that under similar circumstances a pilot might save himself from disaster by opening his parachute to act as a stabilizing tail cup.

Lighter-than-Air Research Station.

Fort Omaha, the official lighter-than-air experiment and research station of the Army Air Service, is making preparations to prosecute actively a great volume of development work made imperative by the rapid strides in lighter-than-air craft. This work has been hampered by lack of personnel, caused by conditions attendant to demobilization. Arrangements have been made to secure competent civilian engineering specialists, covering the entire range of work involved, in mechanical, structural and chemical engineering, who will constitute a research and experimental board to invent, design, construct, revise and test all equipment as required for the lighter-than-air branch of the Army Air Service.

Aviation School Graduation Dates.

Four classes are under instruction at the Navy training school for aviators at the Pensacola, Fla., station. Class No. 1, composed of sixteen officers, is due to graduate May 1; Class No. 2, fourteen officers, will graduate May 15, and Enlisted Class No. 1, thirty-eight enlisted men and warrant officers, will be under instruction until Sept. 1. In addition there is a class of sixteen enlisted men taking a course of training in free and kite ballooning. Fifteen officers and four enlisted men are also undergoing lighter-than-air training.

REUNION OF CHICAGO WEST POINTERS.

The Chicago Association of West Pointers held its thirtieth annual reunion at the Hotel La Salle on Saturday evening, March 13, 1920, thirty-nine former cadets of the U.S.M.A. being present. The oldest class represented was the class of '82. Col. H. B. Carbaugh, of '82, was the presiding officer. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, H. B. Carbaugh, '82; first vice president, R. E. Wood, 1900; second vice president, Horatio B. Hackett, '04; secretary and treasurer, John A. Holabird, '07.

After the business meeting Dorey, '97, acted as toastmaster and informal talks were given by Helmick, '88; Burtt, '99; Wood, 1900; Hackett, '04; Selton, '06; Copp, '04.

A more or less informal discussion ensued on the success of the West Point system of training in the World War:

The following were present: William M. Copeland, Thaddeus McKee, and H. B. Carbaugh, '82; D. B. Devore, '85; A. D. Kniskern, '86; Harry Wilkins, '87; E. Helmick, '88; Ralph Harrison, '89; T. W. Winston, '90; Alex. M. Davis, H. L. James and S. B. Arnold, '92; Howard R. Perry, '93; Halstead Dorey, '97; Evan H. Humphrey, W. B. Burtt, '99; R. E. Wood, 1900; Walter Fulton, A. W. Copp and Horatio B. Hackett, '04; H. D. Selton, '06; C. H. Rice, John A. Holabird, W. L. Howard and Thomas C. Spencer, '07; E. S. Hughes, '08; A. H. Acher, John C. H. Lee, W. H. Simpson and H. E. Miner, '09; Robertson, '12; Charles C. Herrick, Leroy H. Watson, F. G. Hearn and J. A. Van Fleet, '15; Knight, '18; J. Messick, '19; D. G. Shingler and S. W. Gould, '21.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Commutation of Quarters Denied.

Commutation of quarters may not be paid an officer of the Army under the following circumstances: Dependents were living in a hotel and gave up their rooms making a cruise on a steamer, this being their only home meanwhile. Dependents were staying at a hotel, gave up their rooms and visited several resorts and cities, spending one or more nights in each and other nights in a Pullman car, the accommodations being paid for in each instance. The Comptroller states that under such circumstances "an officer's dependents place themselves beyond the power of the Government to furnish them quarters in kind."

Change of Organization and Commutation.

An officer of the Marine Corps ordered to the hospital for treatment from a station where he is entitled to commutation of quarters and for light and heat and whose organization is assigned to duty at another post while he was in the hospital is entitled to such allowance subsequent to the date on which his organization was ordered to another post of duty during the entire period that he was in the hospital and maintained a place of abode for his dependents.

"Halt! Who is there?" rang out the challenge as a decidedly wabbly soldier approached the guard from the direction of a place where they "got that way."

"General Pershing," came the reply, a little thickly.

"Cut the comedy and tell me who you are before I break this gun over your fool head," demanded the guard.

But the D. and A.W.O.L. stubbornly repeated his original answer.

The next morning at the hospital they asked him why he told the guard he was the general. He replied: "Look at me as it is—what do you suppose he would have done to me if I had told him I was only a private?"—*Liaison.*

At the Infantry Candidates' School at La Valbonne, France, the various aspiring enlisted men were taking turns at giving commands. Playing it safe, they were confining themselves to squads right and left until the instructor, becoming disgusted, called: "Give a real command, something involving a large body of men. Next man!"

Private Jones ruminated an instant and then shouted:

Life.



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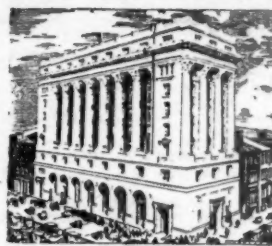
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"Army and Navy, attention! Marines, at ease!"—
Home Sector.

The battalion was resting beside the road toward the end of its sixteen-mile hike. After the weary marchers had eased their packs and sipped from their nearly empty canteens, they watched dispiritedly the energetic setting-up exercises being gone through by a strange outfit in a nearby field.

"What's that there gang?" inquired Private Hanks, of Oklahoma, without enthusiasm.

"Infantry Candidates' School," replied the corporal.

"Candidates! Infantry candidates!" exploded Hanks. "My good gosh! Do you have to make application and be initiated to get into this mess nowadays?"—*Home Sector.*

"Does your son ever complain?"

"Whenever he does, I bring out his Army uniform."—
Life.

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JEROME K. JEROME. "PELMANISM ought to be the beginning of education."

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By GEORGE CREEL

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Pelmanism is not a theory, but a practice. For twenty years it has been teaching people how to develop and strengthen their known powers and how to discover and train their latent mental abilities.

I first heard of Pelmanism during a London visit in 1919. Pages of the newspapers and magazines were devoted to Pelmanism, and "Are you a Pelmanist?" was a common question.

Men and women in every walk of life—lords and ladies, cooks and clerks, generals, admirals, doctors, lawyers, business men—all were Pelmanizing. Heads of great commercial firms were enrolling their entire staffs in the cause of greater efficiency. Over 100,000 soldiers of the Empire were taking Pelmanism in order to fit themselves for civil life, and many members of the A. E. F. were following their example.

To many who took the training, Pelmanism had all the force and sweep of a religion. It went deep down beneath the surface emotions and buried its roots in the very centers of individual consciousness. On the invitation of certain members of Parliament I went to Pelman House to study this astonishing movement, and it is as a result of this study that I make these flat statements.

Pelmanism can and does strengthen ambition, self-reliance, will power, concentration, judgment and memory.

Pelmanism does substitute Will for Wish by curing mind-wandering and wool-gathering.

Pelmanism Develops the Mind Behind Memory

Twenty years ago Pelmanism was a simple memory training. Today it scientifically trains and exercises ALL mental powers instead of one function of the mind.

The founder of Pelmanism had an idea. He went to the leading psychologists of England and America, and said: "I have a good memory system. I think I may say that it is the best. But it occurs to me that there is a small point in memory unless there is a mind behind it. You gentlemen teach the science of the mind. But you teach it only to those who come to you. And few come, for psychology is looked upon as 'highbrow.' Why can't we popularize it? Why can't we make people train their minds just as they train their bodies? Why can't you put all that you have to teach into a series of simple, understandable lessons that can be grasped by the average man with an average education?"

And the eminent professors did it! Pelmanism today develops mind as surely as a physical trainer develops muscle. It is a new practical application of truths as old as the history of the world. It substitutes head work for guess work. It puts science in harness for the doing of every-day work.

Pelmanism develops individual (mark that; mentality to its highest power. It recognizes the interdependence of all mental faculties and trains them together. It corrects bad habits by forming good habits, and emphasizes the importance of personality and character in the development of mental activity.

Pelmanism is not a miracle. It is not a mental pill for mental ills. The course is not difficult. The average mind can quickly grasp the principles. But to get the good out of these principles you must use them. Mind or muscle can only grow through exercise.

Pelmanism gives the mind a gymnasium to work in. It prescribes the training scientifically and skilled educators superintend the work.

The Art of "Get There"

Science is the knowledge of truth. Art is its useful application. Pelmanism, the science, teaches the art of "getting there" quickly, surely, finely. Not just for men, but for women.

Woman in the home as well as in business has her ambitions and her perplexities. Followed honestly, Pelmanism will help solve woman's problems and aid her to realize her ambition. For Pelmanism means to men and to women clear thinking, concentrated thinking; it means self-reliance, mind, character and personality development to the highest degree. There is no sex in thought—and no limits to its development.

Americans need it as much as England needed it. There are too many men who are "old at forty"; too many people who complain about their "luck" when they fail; too many people without ambition or who have "lost their nerve"; "too many" job cowards "living under the daily fear of being 'fired.'"

Never forget that there is no such thing as "standing still." Either you go forward or you drop back.

Increased Incomes

Talk of quick and large salary, suggests quackery, but I saw bundles of letters telling how Pelmanism had increased earning capacity from 20 to 200 per cent. And why not? Increased efficiency is worth more money.

But Pelmanism is bigger than that. After all, life is for living. Money is merely an aid to that end. Money without capacity for enjoyment is worthless. Pelmanism makes for a richer, more wholesome and more interesting life.

Too many people are mentally lopsided, knowing just the one thing, or taking interest in only one thing. Of all living creatures they are the most deadly. I have seen eminent scholars who were the dullest of talkers; successful business men who knew nothing of literature, art or music; people of achievement sitting tongue-tied in a crowd while some fool held the floor; masters of industry ignorant of every social value; workers whose lives were drab because they did not know how to put color in them, and I have heard men and women of real intelligence forced to rely on anecdotes to keep up a conversation.

The emphasis of Pelmanism is on a complete personality. It does away with lopsided developments. It points the way to cultural values as well as to material success. It opens the windows of the mind to the voices of the world; it puts the stored wealth of memory at the service of the tongue; it burns away the stupid diffidence by developing self-reliance and self-expression; it makes unnecessary the stereotyped in speech and thought and action.

(Signed) GEORGE CREEL.

Your Unsuspected Self

How Pelmanism Brings the Hidden, Sleeping Qualities Into Full Development and Dynamic Action

ARE you the man or woman you ought to be? Beneath the Self of which you are conscious there is hidden an unsuspected Self, a thing of sleeping strength and infinite possibilities.

That Self is the man or woman you ought to be.

It is this unsuspected Self that occasionally rises uppermost in some crisis of life and makes you go in and win. And then you say, wonderingly: "How strange! I didn't think I had it in me."

Let that Self be always uppermost! Resolve to be always the man you ought to be!

But first discover your unsuspected Self. Search through all the muddle and chaos of wrong thinking, of doubt and self-distrust, and find those fine qualities, those powerful potentialities, all those slumbering talents which every one of us possesses.

Developed and used, they will lift you from the valley of wishing to the hilltops of achievement. The human mind, freed from slavery to slothful habits, and trained to strength by proper exercises, has the drive of a mighty machine. It takes no account of obstacles; it refuses to be stopped by barriers.

Destiny or Decision

These statements are not advanced as empty speculation, but are stated as facts; facts that have behind them the testimony of more than five hundred thousand men and women who have studied Pelmanism, that science of Self-Realization which bids fair to revolutionize our conceptions of "Destiny" and Possibility.

Its searchlight reveals the unsuspected powers and potentialities, trains and develops them, and then applies them to every-day life.

Thus it is that one student says: "When I think of what I was a year ago, it does not seem as if I am the same person."

"I have got into a position that I should never have managed a few months ago; in fact, I can hardly believe myself," says another.

Clearing the Fog

The minds of many men are veiled by a fog of misunderstanding. They think in a circle haphazardly—vaguely. They wander in the twilight of doubt. Pelmanism clears the fog. It changes doubt to certainty, misdirection to direction, guessing to knowledge.

Pelmanism explains habit; it shows you how to use habit to your advantage instead of being abused by habit. But perhaps the greatest thing that Pelmanism does is to arouse the brain to activity. Instead of dreading a mental task, the true Pelmanist enjoys it. For Pelmanism finds and develops the springs of courage, creative imagination and initiative.

Whether you measure Pelmanism by the standards of practical, cash-bringing results, increased mental and moral strength, or every day happiness, it cannot fail to satisfy you.

The People's University

Pelmanism takes no account of class, creed or circumstances. Its values are for all.

Business men, from the great captains of commerce to their clerks, are ardent Pelmanists.

Professional men—lawyers, doctors, clergymen, teachers, artists, authors—have come to the knowledge that Pelmanism will help them to surmount difficulties and achieve a greater degree of success in their vocations. Women—both in the home and in business—find Pelmanism an answer to their problems.

The truth of this claim is proved by the books of the Pelman Institute of America. A study of enrollments shows that every state in the Union has its growing group of Pelman-

ists, and that the list includes every field of human endeavor. The home, the shop, the farm, the bank, the store, the factory, the bench and bar, the office, all have their representatives, and the letters show that this great system of mental training comes as an answer to a tremendous need.

The "Twelve Gray Books"

In bringing Pelmanism to America, the needs of the United States have been considered at every point. Plan, methods and principles remain the same, but American psychologists have Americanized the lessons and American instructors, carefully trained in the course, will pass upon every work sheet.

Pelmanism is taught entirely by correspondence. There are twelve lessons—twelve "Little Gray Books". The course can be completed in three to twelve months, depending entirely upon the amount of time devoted to study. Half an hour daily will enable the student to finish in three months.

A special system keeps the examiners in close personal touch with the students right through the course, and insures that individual attention which is so essential to the success of a study of this character.

All postal and other expenses on the outgoing lessons, etc., are prepaid by the Pelman Institute, and the student is at no further expense beyond that of postage on communications to the Institute. The Instruction Staff includes men and women of the highest qualifications and experience, and the privilege of their expert counsel does not terminate with the instruction. "Once a Pelmanist, always a Pelmanist." You are as free to make use of the service of the Instruction Staff in a year or five years as while you are actually studying the course.

How to Become a Pelmanist

"Mind and Memory" is the name of the booklet which describes Pelmanism down to the last detail. It is fascinating in itself, with its wealth of original thought and incisive observation. It has benefits of its own that will make the reader keep it.

In its pages will be found the comment and experience of men and women of every trade, profession and calling, telling how Pelmanism works—the observations of scientists with respect to such vital questions as age, sex and circumstance in their bearing on success—"stories from the life" and brilliant little essays on personality, opportunity, etc.—all drawn from facts. So great has been the demand that "Mind and Memory" has already gone into a third edition of 100,000.

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